

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND
SPECIES.

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X.

STAPHYLINIDÆ.

SCOPÆUS.

S. dubius, Blackb. The habitat of this species is the Alpine regions of Victoria.

PSELAPHIDÆ.

EUPINES.

E. relicta, sp. nov. Mas. Glabra; nitida; supra levis; obscure picea, pedibus antennisque dilutioribus; capite fere æquali; prothorace æquali leviter transverso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis pone medium subsinuatis; elytris prothorace dimidio longioribus, humeris callosis, striis suturalibus distinctis; antennis capiti prothoracique conjunctis longitudine æqualibus, modice clavatis; tibiis intermediis extus ante apicem late vix distincte emarginatis; metasterno late profunde excavato; abdominis segmento ventrali 2° in medio breviter transversim carinato. Long., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Of the antennæ joints 1 and 2 are somewhat equal *inter se*, both being longer and stouter than the following joints; 3 and 4 are subequal *inter se*, 5 stouter and longer (nearly equal to 2), 6-8 a little shorter than 3 and 4 but not transverse, 9 of the same length but stouter, gently transverse; 10 a little longer and much stouter (rather strongly transverse), 11 twice as long, stouter, and of a darker color.

Femina a mare differt metasterno minus profunde excavato, abdomine haud carinato.

The antennæ of the female differ from those of the male in the fifth joint being smaller, and the ninth not wider than the eighth.

In my tabulation of certain species of *Eupines* (*vide supra*, p. 86) the present species would fall beside *E. militaris*, from which it may be distinguished *inter alia* by its much less strongly clavate antennæ. From *E. Victoriae*, King, which is very insufficiently described, but perhaps resembles it, it differs by its glabrous surface.

Victoria; taken by C. French, Esq., at Mordialloc, in flood refuse.

LAMELLICORNES.

MÆCHIDIUS.

M. pilosus, sp. nov. Piceo-brunneus; supra pilis elongatis erectis subtilibus sat dense, subtus setis squamiformibus albis et pilis brevibus erectis, vestitus; clypeo antice reflexo late fortiter triangulariter emarginato, ad latera late obtuse bidentato; prothorace transverso, lateribus serratis pone medium angulatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis planis vix perspicue punctulatis; antennarum lamellis sat brevibus; unguiculis simplicibus; tibiis anticis sat fortiter tridentatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Very distinct from nearly all its previously described congeners by the long, soft, erect hair clothing its upper surface. From *M. bidentulus*, Fairm., it would seem to differ by the strongly serrulate lateral margins of its prothorax; from *M. variolosus*, Macl., by its more strongly emarginate clypeus and its strongly tridentate front tibiae.

W. Australia; Yilgarn; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

BUBASTES.

B. occidentalis, sp. nov. Cylindrica; nitida; læte viridis, subaureo-micans, antennis tibiis tarsisque obscuris, corpore subtus pilis squamiformibus brevibus pallide ochraceis sat dense vestito; capite inter oculos sat concavo, fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori circiter tertia parte latiori, sat crebre (ad latera transversim rugulose) punctulato; elytris minus fortiter sat crebre sat rugulose punctulatis, manifeste striatis, apice emarginatis et bispinosis. Long., 7 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A bright green species with a somewhat golden tone; compared with *B. inconsistans*, Thoms., and *laticollis*, Blackb., the disc of the prothorax is very much less closely punctured; *B. globicollis*, Thoms., seems to be punctured like *inconsistentans*, and to have the sides of the prothorax strongly rounded (in this species they are as in *inconsistentans*); *B. sphenoida*, L. & G., is described as having its entire surface evenly punctured (in this species the prothorax is very much more coarsely punctulate than the elytra); the puncturation of *B. cylindricus*, Macl. (from N.W. Australia), is not characterised, but totally different coloring and locality render identity most improbable. *B. splendens*, Blackb., comes near this insect, but is of considerably narrower form, with the

punctuation of the head and the disc of the prothorax considerably sparser, the color more brilliant, &c.

W. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

B. laticollis, Blackb. I believe this to be identical with *B. globicollis*, Thoms., of which it must become a synonym if I am right in this belief. As I have before remarked, M. Thomson's Appendix to his Typ. Bupr. (in which this and other Australian *Buprestidæ* are described) escaped notice in the *Zoological Record* until some years after its publication, and (owing, I presume, to that omission) was not noticed in Mr. Masters' Catalogue; and so, unfortunately, I was not aware of the existence of the Appendix when I described *B. laticollis*.

B. splendens, sp. nov. Cylindrica; angusta; pernitida; splendide viridis, capite postice antennis que violaceis, corpore subtus pilis brevibus squamiformibus albidis vestito; capite inter oculos sat concavo, fortiter (antice sparsius postice confertim) punctulato; prothorace quam longiori quarta parte latiori, fortiter (disco sparsius lateribus his transversim rugulosis parteque antica sat crebre) punctulato, lateribus fere rectis; elytris sat fortiter sat crebre sat rugulose punctulatis, manifeste striatis, apice emarginatis et bispinis. Long., 7 l.; lat., 2 l.

An insect of extremely brilliant coloring. Compared with *B. inconsistans*, Thoms., the prothorax is very much more sparsely punctured, and is not rugulose on the disc, while the elytra are less finely punctured, and more distinctly striated.

Central Australia; MacDonnell Ranges; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

MELOBASIS.

M. pulchra, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; late viridis, prothoracis vittis latis 2 et elytrorum notis intricatis purpureis; capite plano fortiter confertim punctulato; prothorace quam longiori plus quam dimidio (postice quam antice circiter quinta parte) latiori, in disco sat sparsim (ad latera confertim rugulose) fortiter punctulato, lateribus antice sat fortiter rotundatis postice fere parallelis; elytris confuse inæqualiter punctulatis, interrupte striatis, interstitiis hic illic leviter convexis, lateribus apicem versus denticulatis. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The markings on the elytra are very complicated and difficult to describe clearly; their pattern is most readily characterised if the purple markings be regarded as the ground color; then the green is seen to form (*a*) a wide common sutural vitta from the scutellum more than a quarter of the length of the elytra, (*b*) a somewhat similar but slightly longer vitta on each elytron com-

mencing about the middle of the base and sloping a little towards the suture, (c) a fascia-like mark about the middle of the disc not nearly reaching either the suture or the lateral margin and produced a little towards the base of the elytra at its external end (thus forming marks like L.I), (d) an oval obliquely placed spot about intermediate between the middle and the apex. The markings are extremely like those of some forms of *M. intricata*, Blackb., but that species has the prothorax very much less coarsely punctured and narrowed (with only slightly arcuate sides) from quite near the base to the apex. *M. fulgurans*, Thoms. (from Tasmania), is also very similarly marked and colored; it is, however, considerably larger (long. 6 l.), and is described as having the prothoracic vittæ black and the prothorax "regulariter punctatus;" M. Thomson's description is too brief to indicate whether the pattern of the elytra bears more than a *general* resemblance to that of the present species.

The sculpture of the head and prothorax is almost exactly as in *M. verna*, Hope, but the sides of the prothorax are much more strongly rounded than in that species.

Central Australia; MacDonnell Ranges; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

M. bicolor, sp. nov. Læte viridis, capite prothoraceque cupreo-tinctis, elytris totis igneo-cupreis; subtus pilis brevibus sparsis vestita; capite plano confertim fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice vix manifeste) latiori, sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato, obsolete (ad latera magis distincte) transversim rugato, lateribus vix arcuatis; scutello minuto; elytris leviter sat crebre parum æqualiter punctulatis, sat distincte 3-costatis, lateribus postice (fere a medio) denticulatis. Long., $5\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., 2 l.

A conspicuous species on account of its bright fiery-copper-colored elytra. It resembles *M. nervosa*, Boisd., compared with which (apart from color) the head is smaller and less pubescent, the prothorax is a little less strongly punctured, and has less rounded sides, the elytra are not quite so strongly costate, the scutellum is smaller, the underside is much less strongly punctured, and the prosternum is declivous in front, with its anterior margin much less thickened. *M. Saundersi*, Masters, is very distinct by the apical spine of its elytra, and *M. costifera*, Thoms. (which must be very close to *Saundersi*) by the same character; *M. rubromarginata*, Saund. (from N.W. Australia), is very differently colored, and has four costæ on each elytron; *M. læta*, Saund., has the sides of the prothorax rounded, &c.; *M. Lathamii*, Hope, has *inter alia* a very differently-shaped prothorax.

W. Australia; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

ANILARA.

- A. subcostata*, sp. nov. Sat lata; sat nitida; cupreo-nigra, hic illic obscure cæruleo-micans; capite postice æqualiter convexo, striolato-alveolato; prothorace tumido (fere gibboso) quam longiori minus quam duplo latiori, ut caput sculpturato, postice quam antice sat latiori, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris longitudinaliter leviter distincte 4-costatis, apicem lateraque versus sat crebre subfortiter granulosis (partibus ceteris obscure squamoso-punctulatis) lateribus postice distincte denticulatis; corpore subtus antice crasse leviter squamoso-punctulato, abdomine longitudinaliter carinulis subtilibus insigni. Long., 3l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The prothorax is fully as wide as the elytra (to the eye rather wider). The conspicuous (in some lights) blue patches on both upper and under surface, together with the perfectly distinct costæ of the elytra and the ventral segments sculptured with very fine (but not at all close) longitudinal elevated lines, render this a conspicuous species. The prothorax is much less transverse than in *A. Adelaida*, Hope; the ventral sculpture resembles that of *A. planifrons*, Blackb.

S.A.; in the South Australian Museum.

- A. soror*, sp. nov. Sat lata; subopaca; nigra vix ænescens; capite linea longitudinali subtili impresso, sat crebre punctulato, puncturis umbilicatis; prothorace modice convexo quam longiori fere duplo latiori, crebre transversim striolato-alveolato, leviter canaliculato, postice quam antice sat latiori, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis; elytris subtiliter granulatis, lateribus postice distincte denticulatis; corpore subtus leviter subcrasse alveolato-reticulato, segmento ventrali apicali longitudinaliter carinulis subtilibus insigni. Long., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Differs from the preceding *inter alia* by the complete absence of elytral costæ; it is much larger than any others of the previously described species.

N. Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

- A. angusta*, sp. nov. Parallela; minus lata; minus depressa; sat nitida; ænea; capite leviter striolato-alveolato, fronte sat late impressa, parte impressa in medio longitudinaliter convexa; prothorace sat convexo, quam longiori fere duplo latiori, postice quam antice haud latiori, in disco subobsolete latera versus distincte striolato-alveolato, margine antico perspicue bisinuato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris manifeste transversim rugulosis obscure punctulatis, lateribus postice indistincte crenulatis; corpore subtus leviter sat crasse striolato-alveolato. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l. (vix).

Distinguished from the other described species of the genus by its more elongate and parallel form, and its prothorax as wide in front as at the base; also by the impression on the head, which is divided by an obscure longitudinal convexity down the middle; the hinder ventral segments are almost levigate, and none of the ventral segments are longitudinally sculptured.

This species is, perhaps, near *A. Deyrollei*, Thoms., which, however, is (according to the measurements given) half as wide as long, and is a much smaller insect. M. Thomson's description is quite insufficient for certain identification.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

A. læta, sp. nov. Brevis; lata; modice convexa; sat nitida; obscure ænea, hic illic obscure aureo-vel cyaneo-tincta, elytris sat late cupreo-purpureis; capite æquali convexo, leviter sat crasse striolato-alveolato; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, in disco vix distincte ad latera sat fortiter striolato-alveolato, antice sat angustato, lateribus modice rotundatis; elytris sat inæqualibus, distincte subtiliter granulatis, lateribus postice vix perspicue crenulatis; corpore subtus obscure (prosterni lateribus sat crasse sat fortiter) striolato-alveolato, segmentis ventralibus (apicali excepto) longitudinaliter carinulis validis insignibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ l. (vix).

A wide, short species, more brightly colored than is usual in the genus, and well distinguished by the strong longitudinal carinule of its ventral segments (except the last). It is near *A. Adelaideæ*, Hope, and *planifrons*, Blackb., but is distinguished from both, in addition to the characters just mentioned, by its somewhat less transverse prothorax, the sides of which are much less strongly rounded.

S. Australia; Lake Eyre basin.

CISSEIS.

C. dispar, sp. nov. Minus nitida; supra vix pubescens; prasina hic illic obscure subaureo tincta, vel tota sordide aureo-olivacea; capite subtilius minus crebre punctulato, antice late leviter concavo postice subtiliter carinato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo (postice quam antice parum) latiori, concentricè subtilius striolato, medio antrorsum sat fortiter producto; scutello plus minus distincte transversim striolato; elytris sat æqualiter crebre subtilius leviter punctulatis, plus minus transversim rugatis, lateribus postice subtiliter vel vix distincte denticulatis; corpore subtus sparsim (abdomine ad latera magis crebre) pubescenti. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The color is a dull grass-green, tinged in places with a dead brassy-copper tone, which is liable to overspread the whole upper

surface; the underside is more nitid, and usually darker in color than the upper surface. The puncturation of the head is almost as in *C. roseocuprea*, Hope (more consisting of isolated punctures, and less tending to a striolated appearance than in most of its congeners); the shape and sculpture of the prothorax are nearly as in *C. aeneicollis*, Hope (but without pubescent spots); the sculpture of the elytra has a slightly asperate appearance, being reticulately and minutely strigose, with the interstices of the strigæ somewhat resembling flattened granules, or it can be regarded as consisting of punctures surrounded with elevated margins. It is not very different from the elytral sculpture of *C. aeneicollis*, Hope, but appears distinctly more asperate. The short longitudinal, carina-like, fine line on the summit of the head is characteristic. Probably this species is near *C. subcarinifrons*, Thoms., but the description of that species states that its prothorax is not transverse.

Victoria; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

C. bella, sp. nov. Sat angustata; nitida; aureo-ænea, elytris subpurpurascens, his et metasterni coxarum posticarum abdominisque lateribus maculis albis pubescentibus ornatis; capite antice longitudinaliter late sulcato, fortiter minus crebre punctulato et indistincte confuse strigato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice parum) latiori, sparsim sat fortiter punctulato et subconcentrice minus crebre sat fortiter strigato, versus angulos posticos sat depresso, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello punctis nonnullis magnis notato; elytris minus confertim reticulato-striolatis, interspatiis subgranulosis, lateribus postice crenulatis. Long., 31.; lat., 11.

A brilliantly nitid species (especially the head and prothorax), with the head more coarsely punctured than in most of its congeners; it is perhaps near *C. cupreicollis*, Hope, but differs *inter alia* by its prothorax entirely devoid of pubescent spots. The pubescent spots on the elytra are arranged very much as in *C. aeneicollis*, Hope, there being one on the shoulder, one near the lateral margin about the middle, one half way between the last-named and the apex, and one on the suture a little in front of the apex, the two nearest to the apex appearing to form an interrupted fascia. The elytra of *C. aeneicollis* bear some additional smaller pubescent spots, which are wanting in this species (I do not think the example before me is at all abraded). Compared with *C. aeneicollis* the present insect is of much narrower and more elongate form, with the puncturation of the head much less close, the prothorax very evidently less transverse, and the elytral sculpture (though of similar kind) markedly less close.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

C. pygmaea, sp. nov. Sat angusta; minus nitida; aenea vel nigro-aenea, hic illic vix cyaneo-micans; pube albida maculatum ornata; capite late longitudinaliter concavo, sparsius vix fortius punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duabus partibus (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, subtilius subconcentrice striolato, lateribus sat rotundatis, basi valde bisinuata; scutello opaco vix perspicue striolato; elytris crebre subtilius reticulato-striolatis, interspatiis vix distincte granuliformibus, lateribus postice denticulatis. Long., 2 l. (vix); lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

The silvery-white pattern is not formed by pubescent impressions, but by coarse scale-like hairs, more or less sprinkled over the whole surface, but condensed into a large spot on the hinder part of the disc of the prothorax on either side, a large ill-defined spot on the base of the elytra, two wide ill-defined fasciæ on the elytra (one at the middle, the other near the apex, the latter somewhat dilated hindward on the suture and a little curved outwards close to the apex), and some spots on the sides of the ventral segments. I do not think this species is much like any of the very small species of *Cisseis* that have been described previously.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

C. verna, sp. nov. Sat angusta; sat nitida; viridis, hic illic cæruleo-micans; capite planato medio longitudinaliter sat subtiliter impresso, subopaco, coriaceo, sparsim minus fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori duabus partibus (postice quam antice vix manifeste) latiori, vix distincte punctulato, in disco subtiliter (latera versus fortiter) transversim subconcentrice striolato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello punctulato-striolato; elytris leviter sat crebre reticulato-punctulatis, lateribus postice subtiliter denticulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{3}$ l.

There is a little very inconspicuous whitish pubescence on the elytra, where, however, it does not form a distinct pattern. The parts where the general bright green colour changes most distinctly to cyaneous are the apices of the elytra and the under-surface (the legs, however, being green). The sides of the metasternum and of the ventral segments are more or less pubescent. The prothoracic sculpture consists of transversely arched (scarcely concentric) striolæ, which are mere fine scratches in the middle, but deepen into strong wrinkles towards the sides. The surface of the prothorax is much depressed in the neighbourhood of the hind angles. In some lights the anterior part of the suture shows a distinctly golden tone of colour. The sculpture of the elytra is of the kind usual in allied species of *Cisseis* (e.g.,

much like that of *C. aeneipennis*, Hope, but perhaps a little less close).

This species is no doubt near *C. uniformis*, Thoms., and *minutissima*, Thoms., the former of which, however, is said to have the prothorax not transverse, the scutellum lævigata, &c.; while the latter is said to be of the form of an *Anthaxia* (which the present insect certainly is not), and also to have the prothorax "punctate-rugose."

Victoria.

C. perplexa, sp. nov. Sat elongata; convexa; sat nitida; nigricans, cupreo-micans (præsertim subtus), corpore subtus prothoracis lateribus capiteque sparsim argenteo-pilosis; capite fere æquali, antice leviter impresso, confuse sat fortiter vix crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice vix perspicue) latiori, concentrice minus fortiter striolato, lateribus per carinæ intramarginalis intercessionem vix æqualibus, hac fortiter arcuata marginem anticum ad angulum lateralem vix attingenti; scutello subcoriaceo vix perspicue punctulato; elytris inæqualiter sat crasse rugulosis, antice et ad latera fortiter transversim rugatis, lateribus postice denticulatis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

This species belongs to a small group of *Cisseis* (of which *C. Lindi*, mihi, may perhaps be considered the type distinguished by the extreme feebleness of the tooth on the claws, and also by the peculiar form of the intra-marginal carina of the prothorax, which is strongly arched, and touches (or nearly so) the true lateral margin, both at the base and apex instead of ending anteriorly (as in most species of *Cisseis*) on or close to the anterior margin considerably within its lateral extremity, and which consequently more or less crosses the outline (as seen from above) of the true lateral margin and makes the sides of the prothorax, as viewed from above, seem more or less uneven. All these species (as yet known to me) are entirely devoid of markings formed by pubescence, and are found in Western and South-Western Australia.

The present species is distinguished from the others of the group (independently of its more uniform and obscure coloring) by the much coarser sculpture of its elytra. This is of the same character as in most species of *Cisseis* (much as described above in *C. dispar*), but the interspaces of the wrinkles are unusually large, in front and towards the side being strongly transverse, and in parts of the disc appearing almost like irregular pustules.

Australia; I am not sure of the exact locality, but I have no doubt it is Western.

DISCODERES.

D. torridus, sp. nov. Læte æneus, corpore subtus antice femoribusque cyaneis; pilis densis albis nigrisque maculatim dispositis vestitus; capite prothoraceque valde inæqualibus, striolato-alveolatis; scutello magno elongato triangulari; elytris singulis costam discoidalem ferentibus, acervatim punctulatis et in partibus nonnullis transversim rugulosis, lateribus postice crenulatis; tibiis posticis extus ad apicem dentiformibus. Long., 5 l.; lat., 2 l.

The sculpture of the upper surface is to a great extent concealed by dense pubescence, forming a pattern of marbled appearance; this pubescence takes the form of a transverse white fascia between the eyes, a dense white mass on each side of the prothorax, a number of smaller white spots on the elytra (some of which range themselves into two fasciæ behind the middle), some large black spots mostly in the hinder half of the elytra, a lateral white spot on the hind coxæ, a dense white mass on either side of the basal two ventral segments and some smaller white spots on the other ventral segments. The crown of the head bears two rounded and moderately conspicuous gibbosities; the prothorax is widely elevated down the middle line, the elevated portion bearing a ridge-like tubercle on either side in its hinder half; the elytra are much flattened (or almost concave, between the suture and the discoidal ridge. The sculpture of the prothorax is arranged in concentric lines. The carina within the border of the prothorax on either side is elongate and sinuous.

N. Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

COREBUS.

C. pilosicollis, sp. nov. Latus; æneus hic illic cyaneo-micans; prothorace utrinque et segmentis ventralibus (apicalibus 2 exceptis) dense (elytris obscure maculatim) albo-pubescentibus; capite valde inæquali, fortiter punctulato et certo adpectu longitudinaliter strigoso; prothorace in medio longitudinaliter gibboso, antice fortiter declivi, postice utrinque transversim profunde concavo, concentricè sat crasse striolato, intra marginem utrinque postice carina brevi instructo; scutello fortiter transverso, postice acuminato, ut prothorax striolato; elytris sat fortiter sat rugulose sat crebre punctulatis. Long., 6 l.; lat., 2½ l.

The arrangement of the pubescence is very distinctive; the pubescence is thin and little noticeable except on the sides of the prothorax and the whole abdomen (except the apical two segments), which are densely clothed with tolerably long silvery-white soft hairs. The chief inequalities on the head are a strong sulcus down the middle, a large transverse excavation between

the eyes and a strong carina on either side bordering the eyes within.

I refer this insect to *Corabus* a little doubtfully, as its facies is hardly of that genus; the short basal joint of the tarsi, transverse scutellum abruptly pointed behind, and short lateral carina of the prothorax seem, however, to place it there.

N. Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

AGRILUS.

A. Frenchi, sp. nov. Obscure viridis; pube tenui argentea minus crebre vestitus, vitta humerali et fascia postmediana denuclatis; prothorace vix transverso, antice quam postice latiori, subtiliter transversim striolato, in medio longitudinaliter sulcato, postice utrinque impresso; scutello subcoriaceo, elytris sat crebre subrugulosis, apice emarginatis et spinis validis binis armatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Extremely distinct from the previously-described Australian *Agrili*, especially by the strongly bispinose apices of the elytra.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

PARACEPHALA.

P. aenea, sp. nov. Elongata; subcylindrica; sat nitida; aenea; pilis argenteis minus sparsim vestita; capite longitudinaliter canaliculato, quam prothorax magis nitido, sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace elytrisque sat aequaliter confertim granuloso-punctulatis; illo fortiter transverso, disco medio subgibboso, parte gibbosa transversim subcarinata; elytris postice rotundatis denticulatis; corpore subtus latera versussatdense argenteo-pilosis. Long., 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.—1 l.

The peculiar form of the prothorax will render this species easily recognisable. The prothorax is scarcely marked off by a distinct line from the flanks of the prosternum. The present insect does not seem to differ structurally from *Paracephala (Agrilus) pistacina*, Hope, though it is very much larger, and its form is distinctly less narrow and cylindrical; it is very similar in general facies to the species which I take to be *P. murina*, Thoms.

N. W. Australia.

CLERIDÆ.

ALLELIDEA.

The species described below is evidently a member of this genus. The basal joint of the tarsi being quite exposed when viewed from above would seem to place the genus near *Tillus*.

A. viridis, sp. nov. Cylindrica; linearis; nitida; pilis erectis sparsis vestita; viridi-aenea, antennis (clava excepta) palpis pedibusque (tibiis plus minusve infuscatis exceptis) flavis vel

rufis, elytrorum lateribus postice albidis; capite crebre, prothorace sparsim, elytris subseriatim, fortiter punctulatis; Long., 2—2½ l.; lat., ⅔ l.

The insect is at its narrowest where the prothorax meets the elytra; the head, the middle of the prothorax, and the elytra close to the apex are about equal in width, and are the widest parts of the body. The prothorax is much longer than wide, and is narrow in the basal and apical parts being strongly and roundly dilated at, or slightly in front of, the middle. The elytra are considerably shorter than the hind body in the larger examples (which I take to be females), in a smaller one (probably a male) they are slightly longer than the hind body. The whitish color on the elytra is confined to the hinder part of the lateral margin in some examples, in others it covers the apex.

Victoria; taken by C. French, Esq., in flood refuse at Mor-dialloc.

CORMODES.

C. constricta, Blackb. This species described by me (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1890, p. 124) as a *Natalis* must be placed in *Cormodes* which Mr. Pascoe (Journ. of Ent., I., p. 46) characterises as closely allied to *Natalis*, but differing in the absence of wings, and in the elytra having no defined humeral angle. The wings of *C. constricta* are not quite wanting, but they are so rudimentary as to be useless for flight.

TARSOSTENUS.

T. univittatus, Rossi. I do not think that this cosmopolitan insect has hitherto been recorded as Australian. I have found it near Adelaide.

ZENITHICOLA.

Z. sosis, Chevr. The habitat of this species is given as "Australia." I have an example in my collection ticketed "South Australia."

Z. (Clerus) crassus, Newm. This species is certainly a *Zenithicola*; and equally certainly, I think, *Z. (Clerus) obesus*, White, is identical, so that the latter name must sink into a synonym.

TROGODENDRON.

T. (Notoxus) ephippium, Boisd. I do not think there is the least doubt that Boisdual's *Notoxus ephippium* is a *Trogodendron*, and I take it to be equally certain that *Notoxus ephippiger*, White, is the same thing. Although the examples for which the two names were proposed do not appear to have been even different varieties, the species appears to be a variable one, as I have seen examples with markings as specified in the descriptions, and others that I take to be certainly not

distinct specifically, in which the yellow spot on the suture is very indistinct or even quite wanting. M. Chevrolat, in his Catalogue of the *Cleridae*, places *N. ephippiger*, White, in *Opilus*; but I feel confident this is a mistake, as the finely-granulated eyes of specimens before me (which agree exactly with Boisduval's unusually full description, and also with White's) are quite inconsistent with a place in that genus. M. Chevrolat does not seem to have noticed the almost literal identity of White's and Boisduval's descriptions; indeed, I cannot find that he has referred to the latter at all.

THANASIMOMORPHA (*gen. nov.*).

Thanasimo affinis; differt palporum maxillarium articulo ultimo securiformi.

The Rev. H. S. Gorham (*Cist. Ent.*, II., p. 62) points out the necessity of a new name for *Tillus bipartitus*, Blanch., but without proposing one. I therefore suggest the above name. Another member of the genus (as Mr. Gorham points out) is *Clerus guttulus*, White.

T. intricata, sp. nov. Nigro-picea vix violacea-micans, antennis palpisque obscure rufo-piceis, elytrorum tertia parte basali maculaque suturali postmediana metasterno femoribus ad basin tibiis anterioribus 4 (subtus) et tibiis posticis (totis) rufis, elytrorum fascia mediana (suturam vix attingenti) eburnea; capillis erectis vestita, ex his nonnullis albidis (in elytrorum pone medium partibus dilutioribus condensatis) nonnullis nigris; capite prothoraceque crebre profunde rugulose punctulatis, hoc quam longiori vix latiori, latitudine majori pone medium posita, lateribus sat rotundatis basin versus vix sinuatis; elytris basi utrinque gibbosis, antice crasse profunde postice vix manifeste, punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Resembles *T. bipartita*, Blanch., but with the femora (except at base) and antennæ almost black, and a large red spot on the suture of the elytra behind the white fascia, and with the prothorax less rounded on the sides, and a little less closely rugulose.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

METABASIS.

M. variegata, sp. nov. Fusco-nigra, pilis albis fuscisque vestita, ore palpis antennis prothorace elytrorum parte (fere dimidia) basali pedibusque rufis, elytrorum fascia media leviter arcuata et striga suturali apicali flavis; capite crasse confertim prothorace elytris crassissime minus confertim, punctulatis; prothorace fortiter transverso, late longitudinaliter sulcato, sulci lateribus antice subcariniformibus;

elytrorum sculptura apicem versus paullo minus crassa.
Long., 2 l. ; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l. (vix).

Var. ? Prothorace elytrisque (notis flavis exceptis) totis fusconigris.

In the typical form the red and blackish portions of the elytra are separated from each other by the yellow median fascia except close to the lateral margin, where the blackish color is to be traced to some extent in front of the fascia. Differs from *M. accincta*, Newm. (apart from colour and size) by the median fascia of the elytra being gently arched all across (instead of straight)—its convex side forward—by the apical yellow of the suture extending considerably further forward, by the prothorax being evidently more transverse with a wide well-defined convexity down the middle, the external boundary of which is in front, distinctly subcariniform on either side, and by the puncturation of the whole upper surface being very evidently coarser and less close. In the dark var. there is no trace of pale coloring along the basal margin of the elytra.

S. Australia ; under bark of Eucalyptus in the Tumby Scrub, near Port Lincoln.

PARAPYLUS (gen. nov.).

I propose this name for the insect which Mr. Newman described as *Pylus bicinctus*, and which subsequently was called *Necrobia pinguis*, White. The Rev. H. S. Gorham (Trans. Ent. Soc., 1878) has already discussed the characters of this type, and pointed out the need of a new generic name for it, but without proposing one.

CROBENIA (gen. nov.).

Necrobie affinis, sed oculis subtiliter granulatis, antennarum clava elongata laxe articulata.

This genus resembles *Necrobia* in its four-jointed tarsi with the basal joint covered by the second, in its laterally margined prothorax, and in the structure of its palpi, but the eyes are finely granulated and the antennal club is elongate, and consists of three joints, none of which is decidedly transverse. It is distinguished from *Paratillus*, *inter alia*, by its much less elongate form and different antennal club, from *Pylus* and *Parapylus* by the structure of its tarsi. The name I have used is an anagram of *Necrobia*.

C. Eyrensis, sp. nov. Sat nitida ; sparsim albo-hirta ; cyaneo-nigra, antennarum articulo basali prothorace et pedibus rufis ; capite confertim sat crasse prothorace elytrisque crassissime minus confertim punctulatis. Long., 2 l. ; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The prothorax is nearly half again as wide as long and is nearly evenly and rather strongly rounded laterally, but is at its widest slightly behind the middle; its lateral edges are finely but not very closely crenulate.

S. Australia; Basin of Lake Eyre.

PYLUS.

P. pygmaeus, sp. nov. Testaceo-brunneus, elytris piceo-notatis; sparsim breviter pilosus; capite prothoraceque sat crasse nec crebre punctulatis; hoc vix transverso, medio longitudinally late nec profunde concavo, lateribus pone medium leviter rotundatim dilatatis; elytris striato-punctulatis prope apicem sculptura obsolescenti. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The piceous markings on the elytra are not very clearly defined. They consist of a fascia slightly in front of the middle which is tolerably wide close to the lateral margin and narrows towards (but scarcely reaches) the suture, and another somewhat similar but much wider fascia slightly behind the middle and extending nearly to the apex; this hinder fascia is less narrowed than the anterior one towards the suture.

The coarsely-granulated eyes, laterally margined prothorax, and antennal and tarsal structure associate this very small *Clerid* with *Pylus fatuus*, Newm.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln, in stems of *Xanthorrhœa*.

LYMEXYLONIDÆ.

ATRACTOCERUS.

A. Victoriensis, sp. nov. Ater; nitidus (capite elytrisque exceptis); capite creberrime ruguloso; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, canaliculato, subquadrato, retrorsum leviter angustato, crebre sat fortiter punctulato; elytris crebre subtiliter aspere punctulato; abdomine supra a basi retrorsum gradatim minus perspicue punctulato, subtus fere lævi. Long., $8\frac{1}{4}$ l.

The previously-described Australian species of this genus (*A. kreusleræ*, Pasc.) is a much larger insect (long., 12 l.), and is of a ferruginous colour; as the specific characters mentioned in the description are almost limited to colour, it is not possible (without seeing the type) to distinguish this species from it otherwise than by saying that it is much smaller and entirely black.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

PTINIDÆ.

ANOBIUM.

A. paniceum, Lin. I do not think this species has been hitherto recorded as Australian; it is, however, common and widely distributed, no doubt introduced.

A. domesticum. This also occurs in Australia ; I have found it near Port Lincoln ; as far as I know its occurrence has not been previously recorded.

DRYOPHILODES (gen. nov.).

Dryophilo affinis sed antennis aliter articulatis, articulo 2° quam 3^{us} minori, articulis apicalibus præcedentibus haud dissimilibus.

The species for which I propose this name resemble *Dryophilus*, but their antennæ with the second joint small and no marked distinction between the apical joints and those preceding them seem inconsistent with a place in that genus.

D. insignis, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; sat parallelus; niger, vix rufescens, pube ochraceo-cinerea dense vestitus; prothorace maculis parvis 3 (transversim positis), elytris macula magna communi ovali denudata ornatis; hac pube alba circumcincta; scutello dense albo-piloso; prothorace sat convexo, inæquali vix transverso, antice fortiter rotundato-producto, lateribus bisinuatis, angulis posticis acute rectis deplanatis, basi media late lobata; antennis quam corporis dimidium longioribus. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

The sculpture is entirely buried under close pubescence, except on the denuded spots, where it appears that the prothorax is closely and asperately punctulate, and that the elytra are coriaceous rather than distinctly punctured. The large common oval spot occupying about the middle third part (both of length and breadth) of the elytra, with its conspicuous edging of white pubescence, renders this a most conspicuous species. The basal joint of the antenna is about as long as the next two together; 2 is slightly shorter than 3; 3-5 increase slightly in length; 6 is equal to 5; 7-10 are slightly longer, and equal *inter se*; 11 is slightly longer than 10; joints 4-10 are feebly triangular, and each joint being inserted slightly outside the middle point of the truncate apex of the preceding joint, the antennæ have a slightly serrated appearance.

Victoria; Alpine district.

D. australis, sp. nov. Minus elongatus; sat parallelus; piceus, antennis capite prothoracis marginibus abdomine pedibus et sutura postice rufescentibus; pube brunnea minus perspicue vestitus, scutello dense albido-hirto; capite prothoraceque confertim subtiliter subaspere punctulatis; hoc vix inæquali fortiter transverso antice modice rotundato-producto, lateribus fortiter rotundatis ante basin sinuatis, angulis posticis rectis, basi media late lobata; elytris crebre obscure punctulatis, obsoletissime striatis; antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The antennæ are a little shorter than in the preceding species, but their structure and the proportional lengths of the joints *inter se* are not different.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

CISSIDÆ.

CIS.

C. Victoriensis, sp. nov. Minus angustus; sat nitidus; niger, antennis (clava excepta) pedibusque rufis; setis brevibus aureis sat dense vestitus; prothorace minus fortiter minus crebre, elytris leviter obscure fere subcrasse, punctulatis; capite planato vix perspicue punctulato fovea mediana impresso, margine antico explanato et (maris) profunde emarginato. Long., $\frac{3}{4}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Victoria ; Alpine district ; in fungi growing on trees.

OROPHIUS.

O. dilutipes, sp. nov. Nitidus; fere glaber; nigro-piceus, elytris abdomineque obscure rufescentibus, antennis (clava excepta) pedibusque testaceis; capite prothoraceque obscure subtilissime, elytris minus subtiliter, minus crebre punctulatis.

Maris capite antice perpendiculari, parte perpendiculari subcarinato-marginato et superne utrinque anguliformi; mandibulis porrectis, quam caput vix brevioribus, apice bifidis.

Femina capite æquali; mandibulis sat brevibus. Long., 11.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

The prothorax is scarcely so wide as long, and is gently contracted from the base forwards, with its front margin considerably and roundly produced.

Victoria ; Alpine district ; in fungi growing on trees.

CISTELIDÆ.

ANAXO.

A. cereus, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; sat dense albido-pubescens; æreus; palpis (articulo ultimo excepto), antennarum articulis 2° 3° que (hujus apice infuscato) et articulorum nonnullorum sequentium basi, tibiis (his apicem versus infuscatis) tarsisque, rufis; capite angusto elongato, confertim subrugulose (labro crasse sparsim excepto) punctulato; prothorace sat parallelo, antice leviter rotundato-angustato, ut caput (sed etiam magis confertim) punctulato, quam latiori fere longiori, postice late leviter longitudinaliter canaliculato; elytris sat parallelis, quam prothorax minus quam duplo latioribus, punctulato-striatis, striis suturam prope sat pro

fundis apicem versus obsoletis, interstitiis punctulatis et transversim rugatis; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4^{us} paullo longiori, 11° quam 10^{us} vix minori.

Variat antennis tibiisque magis nigris vel magis rufis. Long., 4 l.; lat., 1 l.

I have not been able to satisfy myself as to the validity of the characters of the Australian genera which Mr. Bates has characterised near *Ethyssius* (*Atractus*). The shortness of the apical joint of the antennæ seems to vary with the sex, and also with the species; nor do I find the slight elongation of the second joint of the maxillary palpi at all a workable character, as it would lead to the separation into different genera of species that are (even as *species*) very closely allied. In the present insect the apical antennal joint is in one sex not, and in the other scarcely shorter than the tenth joint; indeed, I cannot find much to distinguish the insect from *Ethyssius*. It, however, resembles *A. brevicornis*, Bates, too much in general facies to be separated from it generically, in the absence of strongly-marked characters.

The species of this genus have much superficial resemblance to *Leptura*.

Victoria; Alpine district; on flowers.

A. Lindensis, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; albido-pubescentis; niger vix aeneus, femorum basi tibiisque flavis, his apicem versus plus minusve infuscatis, exemplorum nonnullorum antennis basi obscure rufis; ut præcedens sculpturatus: capite paullo minus elongato, quam prothorax haud angustiori; prothorace vix canaliculato, antice vix angustato; elytris fere ut præcedentis sed minus parallelis, retrorsum a basi (præsertim maris) manifeste angustatis; antennarum articulo 3° quam 4^{us} vix longiori, apicali quam 10^{us} sat breviori. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

S. Australia; on flowers near Port Lincoln.

A. cylindricus, Germ. (var.? *obscurus*). Ab exemplo typico differt antennis paullo magis elongatis, his pedibusque totis nigropiceis.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

A. affinis, sp. nov. Sat nitidus; albido-pubescentis; obscure niger, elytris fusco-aeneis, pedibus (horum femoribus apice late nigris) antennarum basi palpibus labroque testaceis; fere ut *A. æreus* sculpturatus sed elytris magis subtiliter punctulatis; capite prothoraceque fere ut *A. Lindensis*, sed hoc ante basin fovea rotunda impresso; elytris (sculptura excepta) ut *A. ærei*; antennis quoque ut *A. ærei*. Long., 4 l.; lat., 1 l.

Like *A. Lindensis*, this species is at once distinguished from

A. areus by its much wider head and its prothorax scarcely at all narrowed in front. From *A. Lindensis* it differs apart from colour and the finer elytral sculpture by the relatively longer third and apical joints of the antennæ, the former being markedly longer than the fourth, and the latter being scarcely, if at all, shorter than the tenth, while in *A. Lindensis* of both sexes it is quite evidently shorter.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

A. ater, sp. nov. Nitidus; pilis erectis albidis vestitus; nigerimus, palpis (articulo apicali excepto) mandibulisque rufescentibus; capite planato, crebre (labro sat sparsim) fortiter punctulato; oculis sat prominulis; prothorace sat parallelo quam caput vix latiori, subfortiter minus crebre nec rugulose punctulato, antice leviter obscure impresso, ante basin fovea magna rotunda profunda instructo; elytris sat parallelis quam prothorax minus quam duplo latioribus, sat fortiter (latera versus minus fortiter) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat crasse punctulatis et transversim rugatis; antennarum articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} fere sesqui longiori, apicali quam 10^{us} vix breviori.

Maris femoribus posticis subtus late subdentatis; tibiis posticis flexuosis, in medio valde compressis et extus dilatatis; tibiis intermediis arcuatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The sculpture of this species is very similar to that of the S. Australian insect, which I take to be *A. brevicornis*, Bates, the prothorax being much less closely punctured than that of any of the preceding three species. From *A. brevicornis* (apart from size and color) it differs by its remarkable male characters. The hind femora are not, strictly speaking, "toothed," but their lower outline appears to be formed by two lines which meet in the middle in a distinct angle. It also differs from its allies in its eyes being evidently more prominent.

Victoria; Alpine district.

A. sparsus, sp. nov. Angustus; nitidus; fere glaber (?exemplo abraso); niger, antennarum basi mandibulis pedibusque rufescentibus; capite quam prothorax sat angustiori, fortiter minus crebre punctulato; prothorace leviter transverso sat parallelo crebrius subfortiter punctulato, dorso obscure depresso; elytris parallelis quam prothorax minus quam duplo latioribus, fortiter (latera versus paullo minus fortiter) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis haud transversim rugatis; antennarum articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} paullo longiori, apicali quam 10^{us} vix breviori. Long., 6 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Resembles *Anaxo (Allecula) cylindricus*, Germ., but differs from

it *inter alia* by its still narrower and more parallel form, by the punctures of its head more sparse and large, by its prothorax a little less closely and more strongly punctured, and by the striae of its elytra more strongly, and their interstices much less closely and strongly punctured. From the widely-distributed S. Australian insect, which I regard as *A. brevicornis*, Bates, it differs *inter alia* by its more parallel form, its less-closely punctured head, and its elytra quite differently sculptured.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

A. puncticeps, sp. nov. Nitidus; obscure albido-pubescent; fuscus, antennis femoribus sternorum lateribus abdomineque nigris; capite quam prothorax paullo angustiori, creberrime (antice gradatim minus crebre) fortius sat rugulose punctulato; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori sat parallelo, medio ante basin leviter impresso, confertim sat subtiliter punctulato; elytris minus parallelis quam prothorax fere duplo latioribus, sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, striis latera versus obsolescentibus, interstitiis crebrius fortius punctulatis vix transversim rugatis; antennarum articulo 3^o quam 4^{as} paullo longiori, apicali quam 10^{as} manifeste breviori. Long., 5½ l.; lat., 2 l.

Very similar to *A. cylindricus*, Germ., in form, from which (apart from colour) it differs *inter alia* by its conspicuously narrower head and prothorax, by its somewhat longer and more slender legs and antennæ, and by its less-strongly impressed elytral striae, which become much more enfeebled towards the lateral margins.

This species bears a superficial resemblance to *Homotrysis fuscipennis*, Blessig, from which its simply pointed mandibles at once distinguish it.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

A. occidentalis, sp. nov. Nitidus (capite prothoraceque fere subopacis); vix albido-pubescent (? exemplo abraso); niger, elytris fuscis, labro mandibulis palporum antennarumque basi et pedibus fusco-testaceis; capite quam prothorax sat angustiori, sat confertim sat rugulose (labro sparsissime) punctulato, oculis sat prominulis supra minus remotis; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, creberrime subtiliter subconfluenter sat aspere punctulato, ante basin leviter impresso, antice manifeste angustato, lateribus antice arcuatis; elytris postice leviter dilatatis, fortiter (latera versus multo minus fortiter) punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis; antennarum articulo 3^o quam 4^{as} sat longiori, apicali quam 10^{as} paullo breviori. Long., 4 l.; lat., 1 $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

The extremely close puncturation of the prothorax, which

renders the surface subopaque, and tends to become confluent in forming longitudinal wrinkles, will at once distinguish this species from its previously described congeners.

The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is a little shorter and more widely cultriform than in the allied species. This character is suggestive of *Licimnius*, Bates, but I do not find it accompanied by the other characters mentioned as distinctive of that genus. It is likely that Mr. Bates would regard this as a new generic form.

W. Australia.

The following is a tabulation of the hitherto described species of *Anaxo*:—

- A. Prothorax not subopaque through the presence of very close longitudinally confluent puncturation.
- B. Puncturation of head very noticeably closer than of prothorax.
- C. Interstices of elytra closely punctured.
 - D. Legs entirely black ater, Blackb.
 - DD. Legs partly yellow brevicornis, Bates
 - CC. Interstices of elytra sparingly punctured. puncticeps, Blackb.
- BB. Puncturation of head and prothorax equally (or nearly so) close
 - C. Species of a distinctly metallic tone of color.
 - D. Head not (or scarcely) narrower than prothorax.
 - E. Apical joint of antennæ distinctly shorter than tenth joint. Lindensis, Blackb.
 - EE. Apical joint of antennæ not shorter than tenth joint affinis, Blackb.
 - DD. Head much narrower than prothorax. æreus, Blackb.
 - CC. Color not at all metallic.
 - D. Interstices of elytra very finely and very sparingly punctulate sparsus, Blackb.
 - DD. Interstices of elytra much more closely and strongly punctulate cylindricus, Germ.
- AA. Prothorax subopaque through the presence of very close longitudinally confluent puncturation. occidentalis, Blackb.

The description of *A. fusco-violaceus*, Fairm., does not enable me to place that species in my tabulation, but it appears to differ from all the above in its cyaneous or violaceous colour.

N.B.—It appears to me (as already intimated) difficult to characterise *Anaxo* by very satisfactory structural characters among the Australian *Cistelidæ* having the mandibles simply pointed at the apex, the head well-prolonged in front, the apical joint of the maxillary palpi elongate-cultriform, and the legs and antennæ more or less stout and short. Its species (so far as known to me) are distinguished by their more or less parallel form and obscure coloring, none of them being brilliantly metallic (as are *Ethyssius* and *Alcæmonis*) or brightly colored or with markings on elytra or prothorax (as are *Licymnius*, *Chromomæa* and *Apellatus*). The eyes are not approximated to each other in either sex. There are also slight structural characters attributed to each of the genera just named which are not found in any of the species I have called *Anaxo*. *Synatractus* seems to be remarkable by the very elongate apical joint of its antennæ, and *Lisa* and *Ismarus* are both described as having very slender antennæ.

The sexual differences in *Anaxo* appear to be but slight, except in *A. ater* (whose sexual characters render its place in *Anaxo* doubtful); the males seem to be distinguished merely by smaller size and narrower form, by the intercoxal process of the basal ventral segment being somewhat elevated above the general plane of the segment, by a tendency to diminution of size on the apical joint of the antennæ, and (at least in some species) very slight differences in the apex of the last dorsal segment.

APELLATUS.

The species of this genus resemble each other very closely in general appearance, but have extremely strongly marked and distinctive sexual characters in the antennæ of the males (so far as I have seen). The following names have been applied to species appertaining to it :—*amœnus*, Pasc. (N. S. W.), formerly *lateralis*, Pasc., (nom. præocc.); *lateralis*, Bohem. (N.S.W.) (Euomma); *palpalis*, Macl. (Qu.); *Mastersi*, Macl. (Qu.); *apicalis*, Black. (W. Austr.).

I have before me three species, of two of them both sexes. The males differ from the females in the smaller size, in their very much longer palpi (the second joint very long and slender, the apical curved and very elongate-cultriform), in the closer approximation of their eyes, in the remarkable dilatation of some of the intermediate joints of their antennæ, in their more strongly arched tibiæ, and in the intercoxal process of the basal ventral segment being a little elevated anteriorly and not quite continuing the plane of the general surface of the segment.

It appears to me pretty certain that *A. amœnus*, Pasc., is a mere synonym of *lateralis*, Bohem., nor can I help thinking that Mr. Pascoe was mistaken in the opinion that he was describing the male. If it was the male, either the sexual characters of that species are very different from those of allied forms, or the author passed over unnoticed a very remarkable structure in the palpi. The description of the antennæ, moreover (subfiliform with the apical three joints a little shorter than the rest and somewhat compressed), seems suggestive of a female, although I should say that I have not seen an *Apellatus* of either sex whose antennæ quite present those characters. I conclude therefore that *A. lateralis*, Bohem. (*lateralis*, Pasc.—*amœnus*, Pasc.), is a species I have not seen of which it is doubtful whether the male is known.

I should say it is equally certain that *A. Mastersi*, Macl., is the female of *A. palpalis*, Macl. The colour differences of the two are of no account—the two species before me, of which I have both sexes, vary even more in colour. It is possible that *A. palpalis*, Macl., is the same as *A. lateralis*, Bohem., but this I think wants proof. One of the species before me may, I think, be Sir W. Macleay's insect (although its habitat in South Australia suggests doubt), but that author's description is not definite enough for certainty. If it be *palpalis*, I think it is probable that *palpalis* is distinct from *lateralis*, as the antennal structure in my examples does not quite agree with that of *lateralis*.*

I may add that the absence or presence of a slight pubescence on species of *Apellatus* is of no importance; very fresh specimens have a slight pubescence which is easily rubbed off.

A. apicalis, from Western Australia, is known only by a female, but it is at once distinguishable from the other *Apellati* by its different puncturation as well as different *style* of marking.

A. nodicornis, sp. nov. Leviter sparsim pubescens; testaceus vel rufo-testaceus, plus minusve infuscatus, lateribus apice (et nonnullis exemplis sutura) elytrorum nigris.

Maris antennarum articulo 7° fortiter dilatato; tibiarum posticarum parte apicali subito latiori et paullo ante apicem subdentata.

Feminae antennarum articulis 3-10 inter se sat æqualibus.

Long., 3—4½ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.—1 $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The ordinarily coloured specimens are of bright rufo-testaceous

* Since writing the above I have examined the types of *A. palpalis* and *A. Mastersi* in the Macleay Museum. They are certainly male and female of one species, and are identical with the S. Australian species mentioned above. There are in the Macleay Museum also two examples labelled "*A. lateralis*, Pasc." and these also are identical with *A. palpalis*.

colour—the elytra pale testaceous-brown, with a blackish vitta commencing on each shoulder and gradually widening hindward till the two combine and fill up all the apex. The labrum and clypeus are deeply and pretty closely punctured, the back of the head and the prothorax finely and closely but not deeply. The prothorax has a wide impression down the middle and a small one close to the base on either side. The elytra are punctulate-striate, the interstices punctured.

This species is extremely like the S. Australian one referred to above, but differs from it in the male having all the joints 3-11 of the antennæ subparallel and but little compressed (8-10 shorter than the rest, 11 longer), except the seventh joint, which is strongly compressed and evidently arcuate, with its external apex produced in a short spine; joints 8-10 are a little narrower as well as shorter than 3-6, and 9-10 are a trifle narrower than 8; joint 3 is distinctly shorter than 4. In the female joints 3-11 are very uniform. The maxillary palpi of the male set back reach the prothorax.

Victoria; Alpine district; under bark of Eucalyptus.

A. nigricornis, sp. nov. Leviter sparsim pubescens; testaceus, prothorace rufescenti, antennis (basi excepta) palpibus elytrorum lateribus sutura apiceque et abdominis lateribus apiceque nigris, tibiis tarsisque infuscatis.

Maris antennarum articulis 4-10 sat æqualibus minus fortiter compressis, apicali quam præcedentes longiori.

Femina latet. Long., 3 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

This species scarcely differs from *A. nodicornis* except in its black antennæ and palpi and in the different structure of the male antennæ. The basal joint of the antennæ is red and the second reddish.

Victoria; Alpine district.

CHROMOMÆA.

C. maculicornis, sp. nov. Sat elongata; postice angustata; glabra; subnitida; ferrugineo-rufa; capite (labro excepto), mandibulis apice, antennis (articulis 1° 2° 3° 8ⁱ apice 9° 11ⁱ que apice exceptis), scutello, elytrorum basi sutura lateribus apiceque, prosterni medio, metasterni lateribus, femorum apice, tibiarum basi apiceque, et tarsi, nigris vel nigropiceis; capite fortiter sat crebre punctulato, oculis inter se remotis; prothorace quam latiori vix longiori, antice paullo angustato, ante basin fovea mediana elongata instructo, subtiliter sparsius punctulato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat fortiter convexis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $5\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

A species presenting an extremely intricate mixture of reddish ferruginous and black colouring, the black usually shading off vaguely into piceous and here and there inclining to reddish. It is probably allied to *C. pallida*, Bates, but differs not only in colour (especially in the variegated antennæ) but also in the puncturation of several parts, notably the interstices of the elytra which in Mr. Bates' species are said to be "rather closely punctured," while in the present species the punctures on the interstices are about as sparse as they could well be. The antennæ are somewhat slender, not at all serrate, the third joint not much shorter than the fourth and fifth together.

Victoria; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

C. rufipennis, sp. nov. Minus elongata; minus parallela; postice angustata; sat nitida; nigra, elytris rufis (margine summo laterali nigro) sat dense sericeo-pubescentibus; capite crassius crebrius punctulato; oculis inter se remotis; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, antice paullo angustato, ante basin fovea mediana rotundata magna profunda instructo, sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, lateribus vix arcuatis, angulis posticis fere rectis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis (alternis quam cetera magis fortiter) convexis crebre punctulatis.

A very distinct species, suggestive by its colours—and to some extent by its form—of some vars. of *Stenoderus suturalis*, Oliv. The antennæ are moderately stout, the intermediate joints a little dilated within so as to present a slightly serrated appearance; the third joint is considerably longer than the fourth.

Victoria.

PSEUDOCISTELA (gen. nov.).

Caput antice sat productum; mandibulæ apice acuminatæ, haud bifidæ; palporum maxillarium articulus secundus brevis robustus; apicalis latissime (fere ut *Metistetis*), labialium leviter, triangularis; oculi haud approximati; antennæ sat (vix minus quam *Anaxo*) robustæ sat elongatæ; prothorax transversus a basi antrorsum fortiter rotundatim angustatus; corpus ovale, alatum.

The little *Cistelid* for which I propose this name cannot, I think, be referred to any previously characterised genus. Its oval form distinguishes it from most, if not all, of the genera having the head produced into a beak, and the mandibles simply pointed. In Lacordaire's arrangement it would fall into the "groupe Cistelides vraies." The sexual differences seem to be very slight; the males are somewhat narrower and more attenuated behind, with the antennæ more slender (but scarcely longer) than those of the female, and the intercostal process of the hind body

slightly raised in front, the hind body itself being narrower and more convex transversely. The general facies is suggestive of *Cistela*.

P. ovalis, sp. nov. Sat nitida; ovalis; sparsim brevissime griseo-vel fulvo-pubescentis; nigra, palpis antennarum basi tibiis anticis et unguiculis omnibus rufo-testaceis; supra crebre subtiliter sat profunde sat æqualiter punctulata; elytris prope suturam obsoletius striatis; corpore subtus subfortiter minus crebre punctulato.

Variat antennarum parte dimidia basali et pedibus totis (vel plus minusve), rufo-testaceis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ —1 l.

The base of the prothorax is as wide as the base of the elytra; in the males the greatest width is in front of the middle of the elytra, which is very evidently, but not very much, wider than that of the base; in the females the elytra are evidently wider. and at their widest about the middle.

Victoria; Alpine district; on flowers.

HOMOTRYSIS.

The Australian *Cistelidae* having bifid mandibles, described prior to 1866, were all referred by the authors to *Allecula* and *Cistela*. None of them, I think, were satisfactorily described (unless it be *Allecula fuscipennis*, Blessig), even Germar's descriptions being unreliable, because he placed in *Allecula* at least one species having simple mandibles; the rest are unrecognisable, unless the types be referred to. In 1866 (Journ. of Ent.) Mr. Pascoe very briefly characterised three new genera for this group of *Cistelidae*—*Metistete*, *Homotrysis*, and *Hybrenia*. I think I have not seen either of the species their author placed in *Hybrenia*, but I am unable to regard the characters by which he distinguished them from *Homotrysis* as satisfactory, inasmuch as one of them (the approximation of the eyes) I find to vary considerably (and even sexually) among species that certainly seem incapable of being suitably placed in different genera, and the other (the close application of the prothorax to the elytra) seems to me to be presented by nearly all the Australian *Cistelidae* of this group, even *H. microderes* (I have no doubt *Allecula fuscipennis*, Blessig), which Mr. Pascoe himself placed in *Homotrysis*, having the prothorax very closely fitted to the elytra, and the eyes considerably approximated in the male. I do not, of course, say that *Hybrenia* is not a good genus, only that the characters given to distinguish it from *Homotrysis* appear to me insufficient. As to *Homotrysis*, I take it to be a good genus, as the Australian species near *Allecula* seem to be unsuitably placed in the latter genus. *Metistete* also appears to be a good genus, its most distinctive character (not mentioned by its author) being

the absence of wings for flying. In 1879 Heer Haag-Rutenberg characterised two new genera for Australian *Cistelidæ*—*Lisa* and *Ismarus*—but without any statement whether they belong to the section with simple or apically bifid mandibles. The descriptions of these genera are most unsatisfactory (*e.g.*, implying that the maxillary palpi have only three joints, and in one place calling the labrum of *Ismarus* “abgerundet,” and in another “gerade”). I am inclined to hazard a guess that *Ismarus* is a synonym of *Metistete*. *Lisa* is characterised at some length, but without the mention of any character that strikes me as really valuable for distinction among allied Australian forms, and the author at the end of his diagnosis remarks that the genus is distinguished by the large apical joint of its maxillary palpi, its “kissenartig gewölbte” prothorax, and its long legs and antennæ. I find some or all of these characters in species before me, but I am quite unable to regard them as generic, unless one makes a new genus for nearly every species of the group. In the description of the *species* on which *Lisa* is founded (*L. singularis*) there is, however, mention of two characters which appear to me much more likely to be workable for generic distinction than any of those the author calls generic. These are the presence of a dilatation in the middle of the inner margin of the front tibiæ (said to be a male character—probably correctly, I think) and of a foveate sulcus near the lateral margin of the elytra. I find each of these characters (apparently even in a more developed form than in the type) in several species before me, and *Allecula elongata*, MacL., presents the latter of them, but I have not seen them both in the same specimen—perhaps because I do not possess a male of a species having the elytral sulcus. I incline to think that the Australian species of the *Cistelidæ* allied to *Allecula* can be satisfactorily divided into genera only by their sexual characters, for which division our knowledge of species is as yet insufficient. My conclusion, therefore, is that the first genus characterised for them (*HomotrYSIS*) may stand as against *Allecula*, and I am able to point out that *Metistete* is apterous, and therefore distinguishable from *HomotrYSIS*, while it seems that the characters assigned to *Hybrenia* and *Ismarus* are shared by numerous forms incapable of being considered as strictly congeneric (although it is probable enough that when both sexes of a large number of Northern forms are known there may appear good reason for retaining those names and re-characterising them).

Among the *Cistelidæ* of this group in my collection there are several species that it would be quite impossible to associate with any of the genera mentioned above on account of complete difference in facies, although I have not been able to satisfy

myself of the existence of structural characters that could be relied upon as generically invariable. These are of oval form, and are much less elongate than any of the above mentioned genera, their shape being suggestive of *Harpalus* and in some cases of *Choleva*, while *Hybrenia*, &c., approximate more to the appearance of *Telephorus*, or *Tenebrio*. I have spent some time in examining these insects in search of a workable method of *defining* this distinction provisionally until the comparison of both sexes of a large number of species be possible (which will probably lead to a much more scientific diagnosis), and have found that this difference in facies seems reliably associated with a difference in the comparative length of the femora and width of the body. In *Homotrysis*, *Hybrenia*, &c., the hind femora, if laid out at right angles to the central longitudinal line of the body, extend by at least a third of their length beyond the external margin of the elytral epipleuræ, while in these more oval forms the projecting piece of the femora similarly placed is much shorter. In these latter, also, the head, as compared with the prothorax is very much narrower. I find it necessary to characterise two new genera for them, as there are two very distinct types among them differing in the general facies and in the structure of the femora. I divide the Australian genera of *Cistelidæ* with bifid mandibles as follows:—

- A. Hind femora much longer than the distance from their base to the external margin of the elytral epipleuræ.
 - B. Apterous Metistete
 - BB. Winged Homotrysis
- AA. Hind femora little (or scarcely) longer than the distance from their base to the external margin of the elytral epipleuræ.
 - B. Tibial depression beneath femora very long. Facies of *Harpalides* Scaletomerus
 - BB. Tibial depression beneath femora much shorter. Facies of *Choleva* or *Platydema* Nocar

Homotrysis (as I regard it) has been subdivided thus (assuming Haag-Rutenberg's species to have mandibles bifid at the apex):—

- A. Apical joint of maxillary palpi of ordinary size.
 - B. Eyes approximate. Prothorax closely applied to elytra Hybrenia
 - BB. Eyes more distant. Prothorax less closely fitted to elytra Homotrysis
- AA. Apical joint of maxillary palpi very large Lisa

Finding myself unable (as already pointed out) to determine to which of *Hybrenia*, *Homotrysis*, and *Lisa* should be referred

certain of the species before me, which certainly belong to *Homotrysis* under the former of the above tabulations, I have thought it best to disregard for the present these two unsatisfactory *generic* names, and to call *Homotrysis* all the species that would be referred to it by the former of the above two tabulations.

The following is a tabulation of the species described below, together with two or three other species introduced for the sake of comparison:—

- A. Interval between eyes less (at least in the male) than the width of either eye as seen from above.
- B. Upper surface densely clothed with erect pilosity.
- C. Punctures of elytral striæ scarcely distinct, those of the interstices very conspicuous.
- D. Legs and antennæ entirely testaceous or rufo-testaceous.
- E. Elytra with well-defined dark piceous markings limbata, Blackb.
- EE. Elytra uniformly rufous rufa, Blackb.
- DD. Legs and antennæ obscure fusca, Blackb.
- CC. Punctures of elytral striæ very conspicuous, interstices nearly lævigata, though granulated behind rugulosa, Boisd.
- BB. Upper surface not clothed with dense erect pilosity, uniformly coloured
- C. Elytra somewhat evenly sculptured.
- D. Elytra black or bluish.
- E. Size large (long. about 6 l. or more).
- F. Front part of elytral striæ punctured conspicuously, and with much larger punctures than the interstices nitida, Blackb.
- FF. Elytral striæ in front (especially near suture) punctured scarcely differently from the interstices tenebrioides, Blackb.
- EE. Size small (long. about 4 l. or less)
- F. Antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi testaceous red ruficornis, Blackb.

- FF. Antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi
 black lugubris, Blackb.
 DD. Elytra fulvous brown fulvipennis, Blessig.
 CC. Elytra in front with a deep
 foveate sulcus near the margin princeps, Blackb.
 BBB. Upper surface with markings
 composed of pale pubescence... .. maculata, Haag-Rut
 AA. Interval between eyes in both sexes
 greater than the width of either
 eye as seen from above carbonaria, Germ.

HOMOTRYSIS.

H. maculata, Haag-R. In my collection there are three examples (from the N. Territory) which must be referred, I think, to this species, which was described on a specimen from Cape York, and seems to be a very variable insect, as no two of the three are quite identical with each other. One of them is nearly black, and has a strong tooth on the inner margin of the front tibiæ (being probably a male). The other two are coloured in accordance with the description; one of them, however, has the elytra much more roughly sculptured than the other and than the type (according to description), and is considerably more parallel, and may perhaps represent a distinct species (it is very much broken, unfortunately), but the pubescent markings on the upper surface of this species are so peculiar that it seems hardly likely two species exactly possessing them should occur in the same locality. The principal difficulty of identification consists in Haag-Rutenberg describing the under surface as "vix punctatum," whereas in all three of my specimens it is very distinctly punctured. I think the author must have made a mistake in this character, as it seems hardly probable that a surface clothed with strong hairs should not be punctulate.

H. carbonaria, Germ. I have lately observed that Haag-Rutenberg mentions his having seen the type of this species, and also of *H. tristis*, Germ., and does not speak of their being identical. Nevertheless, I adhere to the opinion I have already expressed, that *H. carbonaria* is the male, and *H. tristis* the female, of one species. At any rate, all the examples I have seen agreeing with the description of each are of the sexes just named. The males have the eyes evidently more approximated than the females, and, owing to the narrowness of the hind body, the sides of the elytra extending beyond it, appear in certain lights to have a fuscous margin, the existence of which I believe was by a careless observation stated by Germar to constitute a variety. The undersurface of the elytra is of a fuscous colour. In *H. fuscipennis*, Blessig, I find a similar sexual difference in the pilosity of the prothorax.

H. lugubris, sp. nov. Elongata, sat parallela; minus convexa; sat nitida; sparsim obscure griseo-pubescentibus; atra, antennis pedibusque picescentibus, unguiculis testaceis; capite sparsim fortiter punctulato, oculis sat approximatis; prothorace quam longiori plus quam sesquialtiori, vix perspicue (ante basin profundius) canaliculato, ante basin utrinque manifeste impresso, fortius sat crebre punctulato, a basi antrorsum sinuatim angustato, basi leviter bisinuata quam margo anticus sat latiori, angulis posticis fere rectis apice summo rotundatis, elytris crebre fortius punctulatis, fortiter striatis, interstitiis transversim rugatis; corpore subtus sparsius (abdomine magis sparsim) punctulato; antennis quam corporis dimidium sat longioribus, articulo 3^o quam 1^{us} duplo (quam 4^{us} paullo) longiori. Long., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. (vix).

I believe the specimen before me to be a male, on account of the intercoxal process of the hind body being strongly elevated above the general plane of the basal segment; the hind body being wider and less convex transversely than is usual in males of this genus suggests a doubt, however.

Placed beside *H. carbonaria*, Germ., this species is considerably smaller, and is devoid of erect hairs, except on the front part of the head; it is considerably narrower, more parallel, and less convex; the head is much less closely punctured, the eyes are evidently more approximate, the surface of the prothorax is differently impressed, and a little less closely punctured, with hind angles more tending to be prominent laterally; the elytra are less nitid, and more finely and closely punctured and wrinkled; the third and fourth joints of the antennæ are relatively shorter, and the whole antennæ are more slender.

The narrow form, slight convexity, absence of erect pilosity, somewhat different antennæ, and absence of a fovea on the apical ventral segment suggest the probability of this species being eventually separated generically from *H. carbonaria*, but I do not think it can be referred to any genus yet characterised as distinct from *Homotrysis*.

Victoria; Alpine district.

H. ruficornis, sp. nov. Elongata; sat parallela, minus convexa; minus nitida; pilis fulvis brevibus suberectis obscure vestita; nigra, ore labro palpis antennis tibiisque testaceo-rufis; capite prothoraceque subtilius sat crebre punctulatis; oculis sat approximatis; prothorace (puncturatione excepta) ut *H. lugubris*; elytris confertim subtilius punctulatis, sat fortiter striatis, interstitiis vix perspicue transversim rugatis; corpore subtus sat crebre subfortiter (abdomine multo minus fortiter) punctulato; antennis (colore excepto) ut *H. lugubris*. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Very near the preceding in all structural characters, but very different in colouring and sculpture, the prothorax being much more closely punctured, the elytra more finely and closely punctured and more feebly striated, &c. The eyes are somewhat larger, and still more approximated, the interval between them being only about half as wide as the width of either eye looked at from above; this may be sexual, but I find no decided character to indicate the sex of either species, and incline to think that both examples are males.

Queensland; sent from Brisbane by F. M. Bailey, Esq.

H. rugulosa, Boisd. (?). Modice elongata; sat parallela; minus convexa; nitida; pilis elongatis erectis sat crebre vestita; fusca, capite et corporis subtus partibus nonnullis fere nigris, elytrorum sutura rufa; capite sat sparsim minus crebre punctulato, oculis modice approximatis; prothorace quam longiori fere dimidio (postice quam antice haud multo) latiori, sparsim fortiter punctulato, late leviter canaliculato, ante basin utrinque impresso, lateribus modice arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis posticis leviter obtusis; elytris vix striatis, potius puncturis sat magnis seriatim ornatis, interstitiis sat planis sparsim seriatim punctulatis postice subrugulosis; antennis quam corporis dimidium longioribus; articulo 3^o quam 4^{ns} paullo breviori; corpore subtus sparsim minus fortiter punctulato, segmento ventrali apicali plus minusve profunde impresso.

Maris quam feminae antennis longioribus, paullo magis compressis (exempli typici articulis 9-11 carentibus). Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.— $3\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.—1 l.

This species has much resemblance to the preceding, but is at once distinguishable from all its allies known to me by the long erect pilosity with which it is clothed and the brightly nitid very thinly punctured interstices of its elytral striae, which become a little uneven and transversely rugulose towards the apex. The interval between the eyes is much less in both sexes than the width of either eye as seen from above. Unless the type of *Allecula rugulosa*, Boisd., can be referred to it will be impossible to identify any species with it except doubtfully, as the description (of eight words) is quite insufficient, but the colour and pilosity, as mentioned, agreeing with the specimens before me, and being unusual in the genus, and the species before me being a widely distributed one, is very likely to be what Boisduval described.

S. Australia and Victoria.

H. limbata, sp. nov. Sat elongata; modice parallela, antice posticeque angustata; minus convexa; nitida; pilis minus

brevibus sat dense vestita; rufa, elytris ad latera vitta picea ab humeris retrorsum gradatim latiori ornatis; capite fortiter sat crebre punctulato; oculis sat approximatis; prothorace quam longiori parum latiori, fortiter minus crebre punctulato, haud vel vix canaliculato, ante basin in medio late leviter utrinque oblique sat fortiter impresso, abasi antrorsum sinuatim angustato, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis subacutis vix extrorsum directis; elytris sat fortiter sat crebre punctulatis, punctulato striatis, puncturis in striis et in interstitiis inter se sat æqualibus; antennis quam corporis dimidium paullo longioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} subbreviori; corpore subtus sat fortiter punctulato. Long., $3\frac{3}{5}$ — $4\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 — $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The sexual differences in this species seem very slight. The hind-body of the male is much narrower and more convex transversely than that of the female, and the eyes in the same sex are perhaps a trifle more approximated; in both sexes the interval between the eyes is very much less wide than either eye as seen from above. The colours and markings of this species are considerably like those of an *Apellatus*. The vitta on each elytron dilates hindward to the extent of filling up the apical portion but (in all the examples I have seen) leaves the suture and margin narrowly red.

Victoria; Alpine district.

H. rufa, sp. nov. Modice elongata; sat parallela; sat convexa; minus nitida; pilis erectis sat brevibus densius vestita; rufa, antennis pedibus abdomineque plus minusve dilutioribus, nonnullis exemplis capite obscuriori; hoc fortiter sat crebre punctulato; oculis subapproximatis; prothorace quam longiori fere sesqui latiori, late vix perspicue canaliculato, ante basin utrinque obscure impresso, crebre fortiter punctulato, antice quam postice paullo angustiori, lateribus sat rotundatis, basi leviter bisinuata, angulis posticis obtusis; elytris crebre subfortiter punctulatis, leviter striatis; antennis quam corporis duæ partes paullo longioribus, articulis 4-10 (presertim 4) leviter compressis intus subserratis, 3° quam 4^{us} paullo breviori; corpore subtus sparsim minus fortiter punctulato, segmento ultimo ventrali late longitudinaliter impresso. Long., $3\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.— $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. (vix).

A puzzling species, very unlike *H. carbonaria*, Germ., but in almost every point of difference connected with it by intermediate species. The third antennal joint shorter than the fourth (for example) is certainly suggestive of generic distinction, but this insect cannot, I think, be separated generically from *H. fusca*, in

which the proportion of the third and fourth joints is reversed. The interval between the eyes is considerably less than the width of either eye as seen from above. The apical joint of the antennæ is considerably longer than the tenth. The sexual distinctions seem very slight; in the male the intercoxal process of the hind body is conspicuously elevated. The metasternum is extremely tumid, and is in many examples considerably darker in colour than the hind-body.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

H. tenebrioides, sp. nov. Elongata; sat parallela, pone medium subdilatata; modice convexa; sat nitida; pilis brevibus erectis sparsim obscure vestita; cœruleo-nigra, prothorace læte cyaneo-micans, sutura obscure rufescenti, labro palpis et antennarum apice plus minusve testaceis, pedibus picescentibus; capite crebrius sat fortiter punctulato; oculis sat approximatis; prothorace fere subgibboso, leviter transverso, sparsius sat fortiter punctulato, a basi antrorsum sat fortiter rotundato-angustato, lateribus ante basin leviter sinuatis, dorso antebasin transversim 3-foveolato, basi bisinuato, angulis posticis rectis leviter extrorsum prominulis; elytris crebre sat fortiter punctulatis, sat fortiter striatis, interstitiis transversim rugulosis; antennis ut *H. lugubris*.

Maris tibiis anticis infra basin intus angulatim dilatatis.

Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A handsome and distinct species of facies suggestive of *Tenebrio*.

South Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

H. princeps, sp. nov. Elongata; subparallela, postice acuminata, sat convexa; minus nitida; pilis brevibus suberectis sparsim obscure vestita; cœruleo-nigra, prothorace læte cyaneo-micans; capite sparsius fortius punctulato; oculis approximatis; prothorace fere ut *H. lugubris* sed margine antico bisinuato in medio manifeste rotundato-producto, sparsim fortiter punctulato; elytris sat fortiter sparsius punctulatis, subtiliter striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis perplanis, margine laterali pone humeros antice profunde sulcato, sulco foveis magnis profundis instructo; antennis fere ut *H. lugubris* sed articulo 3^o magis elongato. Long., $8\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 3 l.

I do not find any character decisively indicating the sex of my example of this fine species, which probably points to its being a female, as it is probable that the anterior tibiæ of the male are toothed within. The extremely fine striæ of the elytra, their punctures much finer than those of the interstices, and the absolute flatness of the interstices, together with the remarkable

suleus with its large foveæ on the sides of the elytra, render this a very distinct insect. It is perhaps just possible (but I think very improbable) that this is a var. of (*Allecula*) *elongata*, MacL. It is also near *Lisa singularis*, Haag-R., which, however, *inter alia*, has the prothorax "sat dense punctatus."

N. Territory of S. Australia.

H. nitida, sp. nov. (Mas.). Elongata; subparallela, postice sat acuminata; sat convexa; nitida; pilis sat elongatis erectis sparsim vestita; nigra, vix cyaneo-micans, labro antice ferrugineo; capite sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato, oculis subcontiguus; prothorace leviter transverso, subquadrato, a basi antrorsum leviter arcuatim angustato, sparsim sat fortiter punctulato, fere subgibboso, ante basin transversim 3-impresso (impressione media minus perspicua), margine antico bisinuato in medio sat fortiter rotundato-producto, angulis posticis subrectis extrorsum vix prominulis; elytris leviter striatis, striis punctulatis (puncturis anticis sat magnis subquadratis retrorsum gradatim obsoletescentibus), interstitiis sat planis sparsim punctulatis; antennis (exempli typici) carentibus, sinedubio fere ut feminae, sed paullo magis elongatis; tibiis anticis in medio intus rotundatim dilatatis. Long., 7 l.; lat., 2 l.

Feminae oculis paullo minus approximatis, prothorace paullo magis crebre punctulato, tibiis anticis simplicibus, antennis quam corporis dimidium vix longioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} sat longiori; corpore (? abraso) haud piloso. Long., 8 l.; lat., 3 l.

The antennæ (of the female) are in every respect extremely like those of the same sex of *H. carbonaria*, Germ. The punctures in the striæ on the elytra are much larger than those of the interstices.

N. Territory of S. Australia.

H. fusca, sp. nov. Sat elongata; sat parallela; sat nitida; pilis brevibus erectis densius vestita; fusca, elytris suturam versus tibiis tarsisque plus minusve rufescentibus; capite sat crebre fortiter punctulato; oculis approximatis; prothorace quam longiori plus quam sesquialtiori, antice quam postice vix angustiori, quam caput parum latiori, late leviter canaliculato, ante basinutrinque impresso, crasse sparsim punctulato, lateribus leviter arcuatis ante basin bisinuatim subsinuatis, angulis posticis rectis; elytris sat crasse minus crebre punctulatis et subtiliter punctulato-striatis; antennis quam corporis duæpartes vix brevioribus, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} sequentesque parum longiori; segmento ventrali apicali fovea mediana instructo; corpore subtus sparsim punctulato. Long., 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 $\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Notable for the generally coarse character of the puncturation, which is at its maximum on the prothorax. The striæ on the elytra are punctulate, but their punctures are little conspicuous, being not much different in character from those of the general surface. I suspect my two examples are both males, and it is probable that the apical ventral segment in the female is less conspicuously foveated.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln.

BARYCISTELA (gen. nov.).

Caput breve; mandibulæ apice bifidæ; palporum maxillarium articulus secundus robustus quam tertius duplo longior, apicali longitudine sat æqualis; hoc magnus triangulum æquilaterum formans, labialium forma similis sed minor; oculi (maris?) parum approximati; antennæ elongatæ sat graciles, articulus 3^{us} quam 4^{us} paullo brevior; prothorax fortiter transversus, quam elytra vix angustior basi sub-bisinuatus; femora subtus sulco elongato impressa; tibiæ anticæ apice extus dilatata; suturæ ventrales apicales 2 valde impressæ ad latera sat fortiter retrorsum directæ; prosternum inter coxas valde elevatum; corpus robustum, latum, alatum.

Agreeing with *Homotrysis* in the possession of the characters that would entitle to a place in *Allecula*, as tabulated by Lacordaire (viz., short bifid mandibles, head free in repose, anterior coxæ not contiguous, tarsi lamellated, &c.), this genus differs from *Homotrysis* (including *Hybrenia* and *Lisa*) by its totally different build, which is very exceptionally robust for the family, recalling somewhat the appearance of *Dascillus*; also by the extremely strong and abrupt elevation of the hind part of the prosternum, which is considerably more marked than in *Homotrysis tristis*, Germ., in the very much longer sulcus running inward from the apex on the underside of the femora, much shorter third joint of the antennæ, &c. From *Nocar* it differs, *inter alia*, by its much more robust and parallel form, the hind part of the prosternum very much more elevated, &c.; from *Scaletomerus* by the last of the characters just named, by greater robustness, very different apical joint of maxillary palpi, prothorax scarcely narrower than the elytra, &c.; and from all the above by its anterior tibiæ dilated externally at the apex, this latter character approximating the present genus to the Hawaiian *Labetis*, to which it really bears a good deal of resemblance, though differing in important characters (*e.g.*, the structure of the palpi and femoral sulci). The example before me has lamellæ on the third and fourth joints of the front tarsi and the fourth of the intermediate, but not a well-defined one on the hind tarsi.

B. robusta, sp. nov. Minus nitida; modice convexa; sat lata; sat parallela; sparsim breviter pubescens; obscure rufobrunnea, metasterno medio picescente, antennis palpis pedibusque dilutioribus; capite brevi rugulose sat crasse punctulato; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, antice parum angustato, postice ante basin utrinque impresso, confertim aspere punctulato, lateribus sat rotundatis, angulis anticis nullis plane rotundatis, angulis posticis suberectis; elytris subfortiter minus crebre punctulatis, subtiliter striatis; sternis fortiter minus crebre (prosterni lateribus crasse rugulose), abdomine sparsim subtiliter, punctulatis.

Maris (?) antennis quam corporis dimidium longioribus. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

It is impossible to be certain that this may not be one of the numerous Australian species attributed to *Allecula*, and described in a few words, without reference to structural characters. The brief description of *A. Mastersi*, Macl., for example, might possibly be founded on it.

Queensland; sent by F. M. Bailey, Esq.

NOCAR (gen. nov.).

Caput antice sat breve; mandibulæ apice bifidæ; palporum maxillarium articulus secundus sat brevis; apicalis late, labialium minus late, triangularis; oculi magni modice approximati; antennæ sat graciles modice elongatæ, articulus 3^{us} quam 4^{us} vix longior; prothorax fortiter transversus, a basi antrorsum fortiter rotundatim angustatus, basi bisinuatus; corpus ovale, alatum; suturæ ventrales apicales 2 ad latera subito valde retrorsum directæ.

This new generic name is necessary to distinguish certain small *Cistelidæ* which agree with *HomotrYSIS* in the possession of wings, mandibles bifid at the apex, lamellated tarsi, widely triangular apical joint of maxillary palpi, &c., but differ very much in form, being oval, the four posterior femora scarcely long enough to extend laterally beyond the margin of the elytra. The eyes are larger and more approximate than in the typical *HomotrYSIS* (*H. tristis*, Germ.), the third joint of the antennæ is relatively shorter, the head is very much smaller in comparison of the other parts, being less than half as wide as the base of the prothorax; the general surface is only slightly nitid, and is clothed with very fine adpressed pubescence—not erect pilosity; and the apical ventral segment does not bear a fovea. Joints 3-11 of the antennæ are of very uniform length, joints 3 and 4 being only a little longer than the rest.

From *Allecula* and *Cistela* this genus is distinguished, *inter alia*,

by the comparatively approximate eyes (the interval between which is much less than the width of each eye as seen from above) and the strongly bisinuate base of the prothorax.

The species which I described as *Cistela australica* (Proc. L. Soc., N.S.W., 1888, p. 1,441), in the collection made in the N. Territory by Mr. J. P. Tepper, appears to belong to this genus, though its condition does not allow a very satisfactory examination of all details. The genus is very near *Cistela*, but I think the characters mentioned above (especially the first) together with the distinct lamella under the penultimate joint of each tarsus justify its separation.*

N. latus, sp. nov. Convexus; sat late ovalis; supra minus nitidus; pube fulva vestitus; obscure brunneus vel rufus, antennis palpis pedibusque plus minusve dilutioribus; capite prothoraceque confertim aspere sat fortiter punctulatis; hoc quam longiori vix duplo latiori, basi fortiter bisinuata quam margo anticus duplo latiori quam elytrorum basis haud angustiori, angulis posticis acutis leviter retrorsum directis; elytris sat crebre subfortiter punctulatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis subconvexis, lateribus sat arcuatis; corpore subtus nitido sparsim punctulato, exemplis nonnullis piceo-maculato. Maris oculis quam feminae paullo magis approximatis. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

I judge from the brief description of *Allecula Mastersi*, MacL., that it is a member of this genus, and very nearly allied to this species. As, however, its habitat is very different (Gayndah, Qu.), and the description does not agree altogether with the S. Australian form (calling the pubescence "semi-erect," and the tarsi differently coloured from the tibiae), I have little doubt of its distinctness.

S. Australia and Victoria; under bark of Eucalyptus.

N. debilis, sp. nov. Præcedenti valde affinis, sed minor, minus latus, antennis apicem versus infuscatis fere nigris, elytrorum striis apicem versus obsoletis; corpore subtus magis crebre magis fortiter punctulato. Long., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., 1l.

Certainly very close to *T. latus*, but the characters mentioned above, its uniformly smaller size, narrower form, elytral striae almost entirely failing near the apex (in *T. latus* they are almost deeper near the apex than elsewhere), and the evidently stronger

* Since writing the above I have examined the types of various *Cistelidae* in the Macleay Museum. I find that *Cistela depressiuscula*, MacL., is certainly congeneric with my *Nocar latus* and is extremely close to it specifically. Unfortunately I had not an example of *N. latus* with me, so could not compare the two to determine whether they are specifically distinct.

and closer puncturation of the underside are evidently distinctive of a species.

S. Australia; Yorke's Peninsula, under bark of Eucalyptus.

N. simplex, sp. nov. *T. lato* affinis, sed minor, multo minus late (quam *T. debilis* minus late) ovalis, pedibus antennisque magis obscuris, oculis multo minus approximatis, elytris haud striatis, prosterni episternis fortiter rugulosis. Long., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{9}{10}$ l.

The distance between the eyes is a little greater than the width of either eye as seen from above (probably the eyes of the male are a little more approximated). The non-striated elytra (even the juxta-sutural stria being scarcely indicated) at once distinguish this species, which has a facies suggestive of *Cholera*.

S. Australia; taken by Mr. McDougal near Edithburgh.

SCALETOMERUS (gen. nov.).

Caput paullo elongatum; mandibulæ apice bifidæ; palporum maxillarium articulus secundus tertio sesquilingior apicali longitudine æqualis; hic sat late securiformis, labialium sat late triangularis; oculi maris modice feminae parum approximati; antennæ modice robustæ, minus elongatæ, articulus 3^{us} quam 4^{us} longior; prothorax sat transversus, basi leviter bisinuata; corpus alatum minus elongatum; femora subtus sulco elongato impressa; suturæ ventrales apicales 2 valde impressæ ad latera subito valde retrorsum directæ; facie *Harpalides* simulans.

The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is elongate, but not nearly so narrow as that of *Anaxo*, the longest of its three sides being that which continues the external outline of the palpus. The resemblance to a *Harpalid* is very striking. The head is evidently more prolonged in a beak than that of *Nocar*.

S. harpaloides, sp. nov. Nitidus; modice elongatus; minus convexus; glaber; rufo-testaceus, elytris (sutura excepta) abdomineque infuscatis; capite prothoraceque subtilius minus crebre punctulatis; hoc quam longiori sesquilateraliori, postice quam antice sat latiori, vix perspicue canaliculato, lateribus modice arcuatis, basi bisinuata, angulis posticis subacutis, retrorsum vix subproductis; elytris subtiliter striatis, striis sat subtiliter sat crebre punctulatis, interstitiis vix planis subtilius sparsim punctulatis; antennis elytrorum basin paullo superantibus; corpore subtus (præsertim abdomine) sublævigato.

Maris oculis sub approximatis; tibiis anticis intermediisque in medio intus sinuato-dilatatis; segmento ventrali apicali excavato. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. (vix).

S. Australia; MacDonnell Ranges.

S. proximus, sp. nov. Præcedenti valde affinis; capite prothoraceque piceis, prothoracis angulis posticis paullo minus acutis; maris tibiis simplicibus, segmento apicali ventrali sat leviter impresso. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l. (vix).

The present species might well pass for a dark form of the preceding, were it not for the different male characters, which are almost confined to the somewhat closer approximation of the eyes, the tibiæ being quite like those of the female, and the apical ventral segment being only lightly impressed, instead of bearing a large deep round fovea.

S. Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

HEMICISTELA (gen. nov. ? hujus fam.).

Caput sat breve; mandibulæ apice acuminatæ (?); palporum maxillarium articulus secundus robustus quam tertius paullo longior, apicali longitudine parum brevior; hic sat magnus securiformis, labialium obovatus, vix triangularis; oculi (maris?) inter se sat distantes; antennæ modice robustæ quam corporis dimidium vix longiores, articulo 3° quam 4^{us} paullo breviori; prothorax sat transversus, quam elytra sat angustior, basi haud bisinuata; femora subtus sulco minus elongato impressa; tibiæ intermediæ (? maris solum) intus ante apicem emarginata; prosternum inter coxas haud elevatum, his illum sat fortiter superantibus; unguiculis vix manifeste pectinatis; corpus oblongo-ovale.

The species for which I propose this name is a very puzzling one which does not appear to me to fit quite satisfactorily into any known family. It has very decidedly the general appearance of a *Cistelid*, and I think the possession of the following characters in combination will justify its being placed among the *Cistelidæ*, viz., tarsi heteromerous, and furnished beneath with well-defined *lamellæ* (two on each of the four anterior, and one on the posterior), anterior coxal cavities closed behind. Nevertheless the claws are not distinctly pectinated within (under a microscope the inner outline seems to be finely crenulated), and the prosternal process, instead of being elevated to the level of the coxæ, passes between the coxæ on the general plane of the surface, the coxæ rising (but not very strongly) above its plane on either side. The apical spines of the tibiæ are very short and slender. The singular emargination of the intermediate tibiæ close to the apex of the inner margin is very likely to be sexual. The penultimate ventral segment is about the same size as that preceding it. The apical joint of the maxillary palpi is much like that of *Homotrysis tristis*, Germ., in shape, but is relatively smaller.

My unique type of this insect has its mandibles tightly closed together, so that I have been unable to examine them as exactly

as I could wish. I can only see *one* apical joint, but from the shortness of the head, and the evident resemblance in most characters to genera with bifid mandibles rather than to *Atractus* and its allies, I cannot help thinking it probable that this species really has bifid mandibles.

H. discoidalis, sp. nov. Subnitida; minus convexa; oblongo-ovalis; fere glabra; testacea, capite postice palporum apice antennis (basi excepta) prothoraceque rufo-infuscatiss, elytris (plaga magna elongata discoidali utrinque livida excepta) abdominisque parte apicali nigris; capite prothoraceque subcoriaceis minus crebre leviter punctulatis; hoc sat transverso antice vix angustato, medio ante basin foveato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat planis sparsim sat fortiter punctulatis, striarum punctis quadratis sat crebris. Long., 2 l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

The livid patch on each elytron nearly reaches the base, but does not extend hindward much beyond the middle, and is somewhat narrowed from the base hindward. The size, color, and markings give this little species some resemblance to a *Labiid* (e.g., *Ectroma civicum*, Newm.).

Victoria; Alpine district; a single example under bark.

PYTHIDÆ.

The genus characterised below as *Trichosalpingus*, though much like *Salpingus* in form, is really an extremely anomalous type which will not fit exactly into any family as characterised by M. Lacordaire. It agrees with the *Pythidæ* in the following characters:—Front coxæ contiguous, but little exserted and open behind, hind coxæ separated and strongly transverse, eyes lateral entire, pronotum much narrower than the elytra at its base, not separated from the flanks of the prosternum, prosternum truncate in front; but it differs in the structure of its tarsi, the penultimate joint of which is prolonged beneath the claw-joint, while the claws are strongly thickened at the base.

Some one or more of the above-mentioned characters are inconsistent with a place in any other of the known families of *Heteromera*.

TRICHOSALPINGUS (gen. nov.).

Mentum transversim subquadratum; palporum articulus ultimus ovalis; genæ (?) subtus spiniformes; oculi sat magni prominentes sat fortiter granulati; caput sat breve antice late breviter rostriforme (fere ut *Salpingi*); antennæ breves subfiliformes; prothorax sat quadratus; elytra sat elongata; pedes breves, femoribus tibiisque fere ut *Salpingi*; tarsi heteromeri, articulo penultimo subtus producto, posticorum

articulo 1° quam 4^{us} sat longiori; unguiculi ad basin incrassati; prosterno antice truncato; corpus subtiliter pubescens.

T. brunneus, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovatus; minus nitidus; subtiliter pubescens; crebre (capite minus crebre subtiliter subaspere) punctulatus; obscure brunneus, capite prothorace antennis palpis pedibus abdomineque rufescentibus; antennis prothoracis basin vix attingentibus; prothorace quam caput vix latiori, sat transversim quadrato, ante basin utrinque fovea profunda impresso; elytris quam prothorax basi multo latioribus, a basi longe ultra medium leviter dilatatis. Long., 2 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{4}$ l.

Victoria; Alpine district.

NOTOSALPINGUS (gen. nov.).

Generi præcedenti differt genis haud spiniformibus, oculis multo minoribus, capite antice manifeste magis rostriformi, antennis apicem versus paullo incrassatis (nec clavatis), prothorace (speciei typicæ) cordiformi, tarsorum articulis (apicali excepto) brevibus, penultimo quam præcedentes multo angustiori haud subtus producto, articulis basalibus subtus hirsutis, corpore fere glabro capillis erectis sparsim vestito.

I think this genus will be sufficiently distinguished from those previously characterised in the family by its head resembling that of *Salpingus*, in combination with tarsi of which the apical joint is as long as all the rest together, the penultimate much narrower than the preceding joints, and the first not much longer than the second, and antennæ not clavate.

N. ornatus, sp. nov. Elongato-ovalis; sat nitidus; fortiter minus crebre (capite sat crebre) punctulatis; brunneus vix æneus, piceo-umbratus, elytris testaceo-variegatis, palpis antennarum basi pedibusque plus minusve testaceis; prothorace transverso, ab apice retrorsum sinuatim angustato, lateribus sparsim obscure denticulatis; capite quam prothorax paullo, hoc quam elytra magis quam paullo, angustioribus. Long., $\frac{4}{5}$ — $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The base of the prothorax is testaceous. The testaceous markings on the elytra consist of a wide vitta commencing on each shoulder and running towards the suture, which it nearly but not quite reaches at about a quarter the length of the latter from the scutellum; at that point it becomes much narrower, and continues parallel with the suture to about the middle of the length of the elytra, where it abruptly dilates and ends; there is also an indistinct testaceous blotch on each elytron near the apex. The above described testaceous markings are fairly

(in some examples very) well defined ; the rest of the surface has a mottled appearance owing to the brownish colour being here and there obscurely darker or lighter. The punctures on the elytra have a very evident tendency to run in rows.

The antennæ do not quite reach back to the base of the prothorax ; their joints do not differ much *inter se*, but the first four are evidently more slender than the rest, and the apical four or five again show a slight increase in stoutness.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln ; under bark of Eucalyptus.

NEOSALPINGUS (gen. nov.).

A. Trichosalpingo differt fere ut præcedens sed antennarum articuli ultimi 3 clavam abruptam formant.

This genus differs from *Notosalpingus* very much as *Lissodema* differs from *Salpingus* ; from *Lissodema* it is at once separated by its very different tarsi, which are shorter and stouter, with the apical two joints conspicuously more slender than the rest, which are densely clothed beneath with long hairs, the basal joint of the hind tarsi being scarcely longer than the second.

N. corticalis, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovatus ; nitidus ; obscure viridicæneus, corpore subtus piceo, antennarum basi palpis pedibusque rufis ; capite prothoraceque crebre subtilius punctulatis, puncturis obscure longitudinaliter strigatim positis ; prothorace leviter transverso, pone apicem rotundato dilatato, retrorsum sinuatim angustato, disco late longitudinaliter impresso, lateribus haud denticulatis ; elytris leviter striatis, striis sat subtiliter minus crebre (interstitiis hic illic sparsissime) punctulatis. Long., 1 l. ; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The antennæ set back would about reach the base of the prothorax ; their club is very abrupt, the first two of its joints almost transverse, the third a trifle longer. The prothorax is punctured a trifle less finely and closely than the head ; its surface is noticeably uneven, having some obscure transverse impressions in addition to the longitudinal one ; near the base on either side is a little elevated pustule.

Superficially very like *Salpingus hybridus*, Er. (to which a specimen from Tasmania, given me by Mr. J. J. Walker, I have no doubt pertains) ; but the latter appears to be a genuine *Lissodema*, and also differs, *inter alia*, by its longer antennæ.

S. Australia ; under bark near Port Lincoln.

N. dentaticollis, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovatus ; nitidus ; obscure brunneus vel fere castaneus, vix ænescens, corpore subtus antennarum basi palpis pedibusque brunneo-testaceis ; capite subtilius, prothorace sat fortiter, crebrius punctulatis ; hoc sat transverso pone apicem sat dilatato, retrorsum

angustato, medio obscure impresso, lateribus sat fortiter sparsim denticulatis; elytris haud striatis minus fortiter sat crebre punctulatis, puncturis subseriatim positis. Long., $\frac{4}{5}$ — $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Very distinct by the well-defined denticulations (about six in number) on each side of the prothorax. The antennæ seem a trifle longer than those of *N. corticalis*.

S. Australia; under bark near Port Lincoln.

LISSODEMA.

L. frigidum, sp. nov. Elongato-ovale; nitidum; obscure cupreoneum, antennarum basi palpis pebibusque testaceo-rufis; capite subtilius sat crebre, prothorace magis fortiter minus crebre, punctulatis; hoc vix transverso, obscure irregulariter impresso, pone apicem leviter dilatato-rotundato et retrorsum subsinuatum angustato, lateribus sparsim sat fortiter denticulatis; elytris leviter striatis striis subtilius minus confertim punctulatis, interstitiis sparsissime seriatim punctulatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The elongate slender tarsi of this species seem to forbid its generic association with any of those described above. I do not observe any character, however, inconsistent with a place in *Lissodema*. The denticulate sides of its prothorax will at once distinguish it from *L. hybridum*, Er.

Victoria; under bark on one of the higher mountains.

LAGRIIDÆ.

OMMATOPHORUS.

O. Mastersi, Macl. I have recently had the opportunity of examining the type of this species, and now (through the courtesy of Mr. Masters) possess an example. Sir W. Macleay was wrong in referring it to the *Lagriidæ* (he did so only with hesitation) as it is certainly a *Cistelid*. Its anterior coxal cavities are closed behind and its claws are strongly pectinated. It is extremely close to the species I have called "*Homotrystis rugulosa*, Boisd.?" (vide supra), scarcely differing from it except in the eyes of the male, being absolutely contiguous and the prothorax a little less sparsely and more strongly punctulate.

PEDILIDÆ.

MACRATRIA.

The following species seems to me capable of being referred to *Macratrìa* without being likely to cause confusion. M. Lacordaire places this genus in the *Pedilides*, which he separates from the *Anthicides* on the ground of their hind coxæ being contiguous or

nearly so, but later writers have found the distinction unworkable. From its reference by M. Lacordaire to *Pedilides* I presume that *Macratrìa* has the hind coxæ at least less separated than those of *Anthicus* (though the great French author does not categorically assert that they are), and since in the present insect they are little, if at all, less widely separated than in some *Anthici*, it seems probable that this insect might need to be regarded as representing a new genus very close to *Macratrìa*. But as I have not a type of *Macratrìa* for comparison it will be better to refer it to that genus, with which it agrees in its anterior coxal cavities open behind, in its elongate serrated maxillary palpi (of which the second and third joints are strongly and angularly produced on their inner side, the third very strongly transverse), and, in fact, in all the characters mentioned by M. Lacordaire, unless it be that specified above.

The Ven. Archdeacon King (Trans. Ent. Soc., N.S.W., II., p. 2) described an insect under the name *Macratrìa australis* from which the species before me seems to be very distinct, although I should judge from the description that it is congeneric; but on the other hand the venerable author states that his species resembles a *Dircæa*, a resemblance so improbable in a *Macratrìa*, that I cannot help thinking he meant to write that its palpi resembled those of *Dircæa*, to which, if it is a *Macratrìa*, no doubt they do bear some likeness, the serrated palpi being one of the most remarkable characters of the genus according to Lacordaire.

M. Victoriensis, sp. nov. Elongata; angusta; minus nitidas griseo-pubescentis; nigra, elytris antennis palpis labro tibia; tarsisque castaneis; capite quam prothorax vixangustiori crebre subtilius punctulato; prothorace quam latiori sat longiori, retrorsum sat æqualiter arcuatim angustato, postice leviter canaliculato, confertim ruguloso; elytris coriaceis basi utrinque subgibbosis, quam prothorax sat latioribus, leviter striatis, striis leviter subcrasse punctulatis; antennis prothoracis basin vix attingentibus, articulis apicalibus 3 elongatis leviter incrassatis ultimo præcedentibus 2 conjunctis longitudine æquali.

Maris (?) abdominis segmento ventrali apicali fovea magna ovali instructo. Long., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Victoria; Alpine district; on flowers.

ANTHICIDÆ.

It is with considerable hesitation that I refer to the *Anthicidæ* the very anomalous little insects which follow. Their facies is suggestive of *Xylophilus*, but the very distinct separation of

their hind coxæ forbids their being referred to the *Pedilidæ*. The remarkable tarsal structure may, perhaps, be thought equally inconsistent for an *Anthicid*, but I do not know any family of *Heteromera* with which it is not also inconsistent. The prosternum is excessively narrow (a mere line) in front of the front coxæ, which are widely open behind. As I have both sexes of the first species described, there is no doubt of its being genuinely heteromerous. If these insects had been before M. Lacordaire, when he wrote the "Genera des Coléoptères," I imagine he would have regarded them as belonging to a distinct family near the *Anthicidæ*.

I have before me six examples in all, which agree in the following principal characters:—Head not joined to prothorax by a distinct neck, eyes very coarsely granulated, pronotum not separated from flanks of prosternum by a distinct margin, anterior coxæ prominent, contiguous, nearly reaching the front of the prosternum, and widely open behind, hind coxæ not contiguous, tarsi heteromerous (the antepenultimate joint produced beneath in a kind of filament, the penultimate very small nodiform). These six examples pertain to five species, and it seems necessary to arrange the five species in three genera, in the first of which the eyes are very large, but not projecting much beyond the general contour of the head, and the intermediate tarsi long and slender; in the second the eyes are much smaller and conspicuously prominent, while the intermediate tarsi are very much shorter and stouter; and in the third the eyes are very prominent indeed, while the intermediate tarsi are almost as long and slender as in the first.

I presume these insects are rare, as the only examples I have seen referable to any of the genera are those described below.

SYZETON, gen. nov. (? hujus familiæ).

Palporum articulus apicalis late triangularis, maxillarium permagnus; caput breve, prothoraci sat late applicatum; oculi magni sat grosse granulati; antennæ validæ filiformes; prothorax transversus ad latera haud marginatus; pedes sat elongati; tarsorum articulus penultimus parvus nodiformis; tarsi posteriores 4 quam tibiæ vix vel paullo longiores, horum articulus primus quam ceteri conjuncti vix brevior vel manifeste longior; coxæ anticæ contiguæ prominentes postice apertæ, intermediae posticæque modice approximatae; processus ventralis inter coxas acutus; sutura ventralis prima in medio fere oblitterata; corpus alatum pubescens; unguiculi simplices; tibiæ apice vix spinoso.

S. lætus, sp. nov. Oblongo-ovalis; subnitidus; subtus pubescens; supra pilis erectis vestitus; subtus piceus, supra læte rufo-

testaceus, capite antennis et elytrorum fascia lata mediana apiceque nigropiceis, pedibus anticis rufis posterioribus piceis (coxis femorum basi tarsisque rufis); supra sat fortiter (capite prothoraceque quam elytra paullo minus fortiter) minus crebre punctulatus, capite prothoraceque (quam elytra sat angustioribus) inter se latitudine æqualibus; hoc transverso postice leviter angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis.

Maris segmento ventrali apicali fovea leviter impresso; tibiis anticis apice manifeste arcuatis; oculis supra sat approximatis. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

The antennæ of the male are a little more than half the length of the body, stout, and of almost even thickness, the second joint small, the eleventh twice as long as the tenth, the rest about equal in length, *inter se*, none of them transverse; those of the female are a little less than half the length of the body, and are very stout, joints 4-11 of even width and considerably wider than the basal 3 joints, 4-10 all transverse, 11 considerably longer than 10. Joints 1 and 3 are evidently longer than 4-10, joint 2 is small. The basal joint of the hind tarsi is about half again as long as (and much stouter than) all the others together; that of the intermediate is about equal to the apical four joints together. The antepenultimate joint is considerably produced below the following joints but does not appear to be lamellated.

Victoria; Alpine district, on flowers.

S. lateralis, sp. nov. Ovalis; minus parallelus; subnitidus; subtus pubescens; supra pilis erectis vestitus; rufo-testaceus, antennis (basi apiceque exceptis) capite prothorace et elytrorum macula utrinque laterali (hac vix ante medium posita) piceo-nigris, geniculis vix infuscatis; supra sat fortiter (capite prothoraceque quam elytra paullo minus fortiter) sat crebre punctulatus; capite transversim subquadrato quam prothorax sublatori; hoc transverso antice sat angusto mox pone apicem latiori, lateribus (parte antica excepta) fere parallelis; elytris quam caput sat latioribus.

Mas latet. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Apart from the difference in colour and markings, the present species differs from the preceding, *inter alia*, in the structure of the antennæ, the basal joints of which are not noticeably more slender than the rest, nor any of the joints except the tenth transverse, the second joint, moreover, being not very much smaller than the first and third. The antennæ are about as stout as those of *S. latus* but a trifle longer; their testaceous apical joint is very conspicuous. My example of this species

seems to be a female, although its antennæ are more like those of the male of *S. latus*.

Victoria ; Alpine district.

SYZETONINUS, gen. nov. (? hujus familiæ).

A genere *Syzeton* differt oculis minoribus magis prominentibus antennis magis gracilibus.

In other respects the characters mentioned above for *Syzeton* may be read as applying to this genus.

These characters may appear slight as generic, but the difference in the structure of the head and antennæ certainly seem to me more than specific. In *Syzeton* the eyes are extremely large, but are contained within the head (so to speak), the base of the head extending distinctly behind the eyes almost as far laterally as the widest part of the eyes, so that the head is subquadrate; in *Syzetonellus* and *Syzetoninus* the eyes are considerably smaller, but the base of the head does not extend laterally behind them, so that the head is not at all quadrate. This, together with the considerable antennal difference, gives the insects a very different facies. *Syzetoninus* differs from *Syzetonellus* in the intermediate tarsi being long and slender, like those of the hind legs, and in the less complete obliteration of the first ventral suture.

S. mundus, sp. nov. (Mas ?). Elongato-ovalis ; vix nitidus ; pilis brevibus adpressis minus confertim vestitus ; subtus piceo-niger, capite nigro, prothorace rufo, elytris pallide testaceis macula communi basali triangulari fascia mediana undulata maculaque communi apicem insidenti piceis ornatis, antennis palpis pedibusque rufo-testaceis ; capite prothoraceque sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis ; hoc transverso ante basin bifoveolato, lateribus sat arcuatis ; elytris sat crebre minus fortiter punctulatis ; femoribus posticis subtus dentatis. Long., 1 l. ; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l.

The antennæ are not quite so long as half the body ; they are nearly filiform, joints 1 and 2 a little stouter than the following ones, 3 quite small, 4 cylindric, 5-10 not differing much *inter se*, but gradually a little stouter, and a little more triangular in shape ; 11 about twice as long as 10.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

S. inconspicuus, sp. nov. (Mas.). Elongato-ovalis ; subnitidus ; pilis brevibus adpressis minus confertim vestitus ; subtus piceo-niger, capite nigro, prothorace elytris antennarum basi pedibusque brunneis ; supra sat crebre subfortiter punctulatus ; prothorace quam caput angustiori, transverso, ante medium transversim canaliculato, ante basin fovea magna

arcuata impresso, postice vix angustato, lateribus vix arcuatis; elytris pone basin arcuatim impressis; segmento ventrali apicali leviter impresso. Long., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l. (vix).

The antennæ are considerably more than half as long as the body; the basal two joints (which are of testaceous-brown colour) are a little stouter than the rest, the first much longer than the second; 3-7 are cylindric, slightly increasing in length (3 notably the smallest of them, but evidently longer than 2), 8-10 a little stouter than the preceding joints, but not longer; 11 a little longer and stouter. The incrassation of the antennæ towards their apex is very slight, and the only joint among the apical 6 or 7 that is at all markedly different from the rest is the eleventh.

S. Australia; near Port Lincoln; under bark of *Eucalyptus*.

SYZETONELLUS, gen. nov. (? hujus familiæ).

A genere precedenti differt oculis multo minoribus magis prominentibus, antennis magis gracilibus, pedibus minus elongatis, tarsis intermediis quam tibia multo brevioribus (illorum articulo 1° quam ceteri conjuncti sat breviori), sutura prima ventralifere tota oblitterata.

In all other respects the characters mentioned above for *Syzeton* may be read as applying to this genus.

S. alpicola, sp. nov. (Mas.) Ovalis; subnitidus; pilis brevibus adpressis minus confertim vestitus subtus niger, capite palpisque nigro-piceis, antennis pedibusque rufo-testaceis, prothorace rufo-piceo, elytris brunneo-testaceis apicem versus obscurioribus utrinque fascia lata mediana picea (suturam haud attingente) ornatis; supra sat crasse subcrebre punctulatus; capite quam prothorax, hoc quam elytra, sat angustioribus; prothorace vix transverso subquadrato, lateribus leviter arcuatis; femoribus posticis valde incrassatis; tibiis posticis fortiter compresso-dilatatis ante apicem externe emarginatis; metasterno utrinque tuberculo instructo. Long., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{10}$ l. (vix).

The antennæ are slightly longer than half the body, and are moderately stout, the basal two joints scarcely different, *inter se*, stouter than the following ones, but scarcely longer, joints 3-6 cylindric, 7-10 obconic slightly stouter, 11 evidently stouter and longer than 10, pointed at the apex.

It is probable that the dilated hind femora (almost like those of a *Haltica*) and the compressed hind tibiæ as well as the tuberculate metasternum are peculiar to the male.

The black palpi, in contrast with the rufo-testaceous antennæ, furnish a conspicuous character.

Victoria; Alpine district.

MORDELLIDÆ.

MORDELLA.

M. Baldiensis, sp. nov. Nitida; nigra; supra, aureo, subtus argenteo, pubescens, prothorace et elytris subcœruleo-micantibus. Long., $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.

This little species is entirely devoid of distinct markings, but the evenly-distributed pubescence has an appearance resembling a pattern which varies infinitely according to the way the light falls on it. If the insect be looked down upon from above there seems to be a line running from each shoulder to the suture at about a third of its length, and then continuing along the suture, and as the point of view is moved backward the lines from the shoulder seem to lengthen and meet the suture further from the base. From a certain point of view there seems to be a fascia behind the middle, which seems to move its position as the point of view is shifted.

Victoria; on a mountain called Baldi; on flowers.

CEDEMERIDÆ.

TRICHANANCA (gen. nov.).

Mentum antice acuminatum; palporum maxillarium articulus apicalis magnus late triangularis; labrum transversum antice subtruncatum; caput sat breve; oculi magni prominuli grosse granulati rotundati vix emarginati; antennæ prope oculos insertæ validæ minus elongatæ 11-articulatæ filiformes; prothorax cordiformis; elytra sat elongata; femora linearia sat elongata; tibiæ anticæ spinis singulis armatæ; tarsorum articulus penultimus, — anticorum articuli omnes,—subtus tomentosi, anticorum articulo basali intus valde dilatato; corpus pilis erectis vestitum.

The single spur of the front tibiæ will distinguish this genus from *Sessinia*; from *Nacerdes* (*Ananca*) it may be known, *inter alia*, by its round prominent coarsely-granulated eyes, and the erect pilosity with which it is clothed.

T. Victoriensis, sp. nov. Rufo-brunnea, corpore subtus pedibusque dilutioribus; supra pilis erectis vestita; nitida; crasse minus crebre punctulata, puncturis in elytris seriatim positis; prothorace (quam caput paullo latiori, quam elytra paullo angustiori) leviter transversus, pone apicem fortiter rotundato-dilatato, lateribus pone medium concavis fovea permagna utrinque posita. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

The shape of the prothorax is unusual, the sides behind the middle being rendered deeply concave by the presence of a very large and deep fovea which interrupts the outline, being placed

in the declivous lateral portion of the segment. The antennæ set back reach a little beyond the base of the prothorax; they are very stout, the basal joint the stoutest, the second short, the third about twice as long as wide (equal in length to the first), the fourth a little shorter, the fifth and following joints (except the last, which is nearly twice as long) each about equal to the third.

I am doubtful of the sex of my example of this insect, but the long apical joint of the antennæ and the lobe-like production of the basal joint of the front tarsi on the inner side are perhaps likely to be characteristic of the male.

Victoria; Alpine district.

LONGICORNES.

PHACODES.

P. validus, sp. nov. Brunneus in partibus nonnullis cinereo-pubesceus; prothorace sat transverso, sparsim æqualiter (nisi disco postice) granulato, disco postice spatiis nitidis subelevatis obscure notato, lateribus æqualiter sat fortiter rotundatis; elytris pone medium cinereo-fasciatis, apice spina elongata acuta armatis, sparsim sat æqualiter tuberculis parvis obtusis ornatis, antice fortiter rugulose postice minus perspicue punctulatis; antennis (maris?) quam corpus longioribus, subtus piloso-ciliatis, parte apicali rufescenti, articulo 3^o quam 4^{as} fere dimidio longiori; pedibus cinereo-pubescentibus maculis parvis nudis ornatis; corpore subtus maculatim brunneo-cinereoque-pubescenti. Long., 13½ l.; lat., 3⅓ l.

A large and distinct species with a thin ashy pilosity over the whole upper surface; this ashy pilosity becomes in parts so dense as entirely to conceal the general sculpture (saving that the granules and tubercles protrude through it). The dense pubescence covers the head, the prothorax (except the hinder parts of the middle of the disc), the scutellum, the shoulders, and the apex of the elytra, and forms a transverse fascia a little behind the middle of the elytra; the pilosity near the hinder part of the lateral margin is also a little more dense than on the general surface, so that the fascia and apical pilosity are indistinctly connected laterally, and in that part the derm is of a somewhat reddish tone.

Compared with *P. obscurus*, Fab., this species is evidently larger and of stouter and more robust appearance, with much stouter antennæ (thin apical spines traceable quite to the eighth or ninth joint), densest parts of the pubescence much more dense, tubercles on elytra smaller and more numerous, apical spines of elytra very much longer and more developed, the third joint of

the antennæ very noticeably shorter in proportion to the fourth joint, &c., &c.

Queensland ; sent to me by F. M. Bailey, Esq.

P. bellus, sp. nov. Niger in partibus nonnullis dense albido-pubescentibus pedibus antennisque rufescentibus ; prothorace sat transverso, fortius rugulose punctulato, latera versus sparsim granulato, disco postice spatiis nitidis elevatis notato, lateribus paullo pone medium subangulatis, ante basin subsinuatis ; elytris antice fortiter rugulose postice minus perspicue punctulatis, spatiis elevatis inæqualibus nonnullis permagnis) nitidis elevatis passim ornatis, apice emarginatis bispinosis, spinis externis elongatis acutis internis brevibus obtusis ; antennis maris quam corpus multo longioribus, subtus subtiliter piloso-ciliatis, a basi extrorsum gradatim rufescentibus, articulo 3^o quam 4^{us} vix plus quam dimidio longiori ; pedibus albido-pubescentibus, maculis parvis nudis ornatis. Long., 8-12 l. ; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The whitish-grey pubescence of the upper surface is dense and extensive enough to give the appearance of the general surface being almost white, the non-pubescent parts looking like black markings. The non-pubescent parts are mostly elevated, but the one of them that is largest in area (a wide ante-median fascia on the elytra, widest on the margin and much interrupted at the suture) is on the level of the general surface ; this non-pubescent part is coarsely rugulose, the rest being levigate or nearly so. The elevated non-pubescent spots consist of a number of small granules protruding through the pubescence on the sides of the prothorax, a short longitudinal ridge on the middle line of the prothorax (entirely in the basal half), with an irregular, somewhat lunate ridge on either side of it (these lunate ridges longer than the central one and not quite glabrous), and a number of spaces on the elytra resembling obtuse feebly-elevated tubercles, some of those in the hinder half being very much larger in area than the rest, and having a diameter scarcely less than a third of the width of the elytron. As in the preceding species the derm near the apex has more or less tendency to a reddish tone of color. In the examples before me the pubescence on the head is patchy, and in parts thin ; this may be due to abrasion. Joints 3-7 of the antennæ are distinctly spined.

This species is at once distinguished from most of its congeners by the bi-spinose emargination of the apex of the elytra (though the *sutural* apex is an angle rather than a well-defined spine) ; and by the form of the prothorax, the sides being nearly straight from close behind the front to behind the middle, and then converging from a fairly well-defined angle somewhat sinuously to

the base. The two examples before me are of very different size but otherwise identical. They both seem to be males.

N. S. Wales ; Richmond River district.

P. marmoratus, sp. nov. Brunneo-piceus, maculatin ochraceo-et albido-dense pubescens ; prothorace sat transverso, subtiliter sparsim granulato, indistincte ruguloso, spatiis 9 elevatis nitidis ornato, his pube densissima ochracea circumcinctis vel totis abditis, lateribus 2-tuberculatis et pone medium sinuatim convergentibus ; elytris antice fortiter minus crebre postice leviter obscure punctulatis, postice spatiis parvis nitidis vix elevatis ornatis, apice oblique truncatis, truncatura externe spina valida armata ; antennis maris quam corpus sat longioribus, subtus piloso-ciliatis, articulo 3^o quam 4^{as} paullo longiori ; pedibus albido-pubescentibus, maculis parvis nudis ornatis. Long., 111. ; lat., 3½ l.

A narrow elongate, somewhat frail-looking species for a *Phacodes*; extremely distinct by the dense ochraceous pubescence which forms conspicuous markings on the head and prothorax. On the head it forms a ring round the eyes. The prothorax is very peculiarly sculptured ; the lævigate spaces (which are very strongly elevated) are—a short longitudinal space in the middle near the base, and eight tubercles arranged in two transverse rows, both of which are arched hindward, so that the two inner tubercles of each row are nearer the base than the external ones, which are placed very near each other (one in front of, the other slightly behind, the middle). The external tubercles are on the margin, and interrupt the lateral edges, which converge somewhat sinuously behind them. The inner tubercles are elongate, and placed obliquely, and are much larger than the external ones ; they are more or less surrounded with a dense ochraceous pubescence, which gives them an ocellated appearance. The external tubercles are completely buried in dense ochraceous pubescence. The general surface of the prothorax is very even, but bears some small sparse granules. The elytra are nearly five times as long as the prothorax ; they are very evenly marbled with whitish and ochreous pubescence in patches, these patches not taking any very defined form ; in some places, however, the pale pubescence forms rings round dark glabrous spots, especially along the lateral edge, and from a certain point of view there seems to be traceable a continuous zigzagged whitish line running from the middle of the margin obliquely to the suture, following the suture nearly to the apex, and then returning sinuously up the disc. The single strong sharp spine in the middle of the apex of the elytra is a notable character. Joints 3-5 of the antennæ are spined.

Australia ; I am doubtful of the exact habitat.

PHYTOPHAGA.

ORCUS.

O. celestis, Blackb. This name was accidentally printed "*O. caelestris*" in Tr. Roy. Soc., 1891, p. 153, where the species is described.

EDUSA.

E. lata, Blackb. This name was accidentally printed "*E. lata*" in Tr. Roy. Soc., 1891, p. 148, where the species is described.

E. glabra, Blackb. In describing this species (*l.c.*, p. 152) I accidentally omitted to say that it is found in Queensland.

